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# 1933 CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR

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# CHICAGO
## *and the*
# WORLD'S FAIR
## 1933

E. HUSUM PUBLISHING COMPANY INC.
139 NORTH CLARK STREET
CHICAGO

AN AERIAL PANORAMA OF

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

# A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

*Chicago's World's Fair mayor—Hon. Edward Joseph Kelly. Born in Chicago May 1, 1876, a product of its public schools, he decided to become a civil engineer after witnessing the laying out of the grounds for the Fair of '93. True to that resolve, he became chief engineer of the Sanitary District, a post he resigned last April to accept the mayoralty. He is also president of the South Park Commissioners.*

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I DEEPLY appreciate this opportunity to extend my cordial greetings to all visitors to Chicago and the Century of Progress Exposition. I am happy to welcome them, and it is my sincere hope that they will enjoy to the fullest the hospitality and facilities of our great city.

Chicago is proud that its incorporation as a village and the dawn of civilization's golden century of scientific and industrial achievement occurred simultaneously. For that fateful coincidence, we are grateful. To it we owe the privilege of sponsoring what is the greatest exposition of human progress ever assembled, an exposition charting mankind's development throughout the world since 1833.

With every good wish for the success of this book, a book worthy of the city and exposition whose record it would preserve, I am,

Very Sincerely Yours,

Edward J. Kelly

Mayor of Chicago.

*When members of the Chicago Association of Commerce sought a representative Chicagoan for their World's Fair president, they selected George W. Rossetter, business man, civic leader, and World War veteran. Descended from a distinguished line of Revolutionary forbears, Mr. Rossetter also saw service in France with the 33rd Division, serving as commanding officer of a machine gun unit. By profession, he is a certified public accountant.*

1933

AS president of the Chicago Association of Commerce and representative of the civic, educational, and business leaders who are its members, I am glad of this chance to welcome all visitors to Chicago during the Century of Progress Exposition.

It is my sincere hope, however, that those who come to witness the epoch-making "show" on the lake front will remain to see Chicago. Greater even than the great pageant of science and industry being unfolded there is the world metropolis whose one hundredth anniversary as an incorporated village it commemorates. Any visitor who would see the miracles of that Exposition's general exhibit halls applied to real life need only extend his or her visit to Chicago long enough to explore its sights.

The business men of Chicago appreciate this opportunity of extending the welcome of the Association of Commerce to all World's Fair visitors.

Very Truly Yours,

Stuart Rossetter

President,
Chicago Association of Commerce.

*"I'm glad it was me instead of you!" Thus spoke Chicago's "world's fair mayor", Anton J. Cermak when, in Miami, Florida, on February 6, 1933, an assassin's bullet, intended for the President of the United States, struck him down. A member of its organization committee and always one of its staunchest supporters, the martyred mayor's death-bed desire was to live to see the Century of Progress Exposition.*

# THE CURTAIN RISES ON CHICAGO

ONE September day two hundred and sixty years ago, two French explorers moored their frail canoes in a sluggish stream, emptying into Lake Michigan, and gazed with dismay across a desolation of foul-smelling swamps. No human or habitation obscured their view. The only sounds of life issued from the wooded banks ahead where wild deer and buffalo fled in panic before the arrows of the unseen lords of these lands, moccasined red men who moved silently along the sandy portage from Lake Michigan to their hunting grounds along the Illinois River.

Yet, the stretch of water-soaked lowland across which the disappointed eyes of Father Marquette and Robert Cavelier de La Salle roved that day was the site of what was fated to become the fourth largest city in the world . . . . the second city of America.

On that morass of black mud, stagnant with water and overgrown with wild onion, has risen a modern Bagdad, its limitless horizons etched with the delicate tracery of steel skyscrapers, and its borders a succession of garden suburbs, model industrial villages and golden beaches where freighters lie, their masts aflutter with the flags of all nations. For that modern Bagdad is Chicago, a 1933 Chicago of 3,175,000 people, who live and love in some 400,000 dwellings, drive their 396,533 automobiles along 226 miles of park-like boulevards, attend 1,800 churches, and send their children to 360 public schools, staffed by approximately 14,000 teachers.

*Chicago's busiest corner in 1833 was this desolation of log huts, rustic bridges, swamps, and sluggish river, known as "The Forks." Here the Chicago River branched northward to Wisconsin and eastward to Lake Michigan, and the great-grandfathers of the Chicago of 1933 met in Wentworth's (left) and Miller's (right) taverns to toast their redskin neighbors.*

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*Shimmering symbol of the Chicago of 1933 is the Chicago River, no longer a sluggish stream flowing into Lake Michigan, but a highway of world commerce. Through the skill of modern engineering, it has reversed its course so that now it empties into the Mississippi River, and is an important link in the inland waterway from the St. Lawrence River to the Gulf of Mexico.*

*From the sky, downtown Chicago is a jade and silver diadem of parks and boulevards that curves from the multi-colored exposition grounds to Lincoln Park, and includes the soaring skyscrapers of the Loop as well as the Central Manufacturing District.*

From a dot on the land map drawn by La Salle and a portage on the old Indian water trail, Chicago in the intervening 260 years became, in turn, a halting place for white and half breed hunters, a trading post, a U. S. Government Indian Agency, Fort Dearborn, and a sprawling town that wasn't a town but a scattering of log cabins.

The little settlement grew slowly until in 1830 the Illinois and Michigan Canal was opened. Two years later, thirteen of its twenty-eight legal voters met at the fabled Sauganash and, while the merry scrape of its host's fiddle echoed pleasantly in their ears, voted to incorporate the village of Chicago. Four years later, the village of Chicago became the city of Chicago.

The rumble of covered wagons, blending with the siren cries of steamboats, sounded the overture for the new prairie city, an overture whose dominant notes quickly became the toot of railroad trains. For following the arrival of the first train from the East in 1852, Chicago grew rapidly, increasing in population from 28,000 in 1850 to 109,000 in 1860 when the sounds of growth were temporarily muted by a confusion of voices as Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the presidency in Chicago's Wigwam. Neither that historic event nor the Civil War could slacken Chicago's rapid expansion. And by 1870, its population had crossed the 298,000 mark, since which time it has grown at the rate of 500,000 a decade.

But late in 1871 the external signs of that phenomenal growth were wiped out in a single night by the "great fire." It broke out in Mrs. O'Leary's historied cow barn on De Koven Street, close by where Hull House now stands, sweeping like a broom of flame northeastward across the city. When it had burned itself out, the mushroom metropolis of the Middle West was a leveled plain of smoking embers, its business district reduced to cinders, 100,000 citizens without homes.

Then it was that Chicago first demonstrated what since has been characterized as its

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

*That vast area of lofty skyscrapers, millionaires' mansions, and workmen's bungalows north of the Chicago River—known as the North Side—is the most colorful section of the city. It includes the Gold Coast, Wilson Avenue, the Lincoln Park Zoo, and Uptown Chicago.*

*Defying the strangle hold which industry has on the great South Side are the attractive residential districts extending north and south from Jackson Park and along the Blue Island Ridge. Once, however, its Prairie Avenue was the Mayfair of the West.*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

*William E. Dever, who was mayor of Chicago when plans for the Century of Progress were conceived.*

*Robert Isham Randolph, past president of the C. A. C. and an indefatigable worker for the Fair.*

*Alderman John J. Coughlin with '93 medal, only alderman during both World's Fairs.*

*Frank J. Corr, temporary mayor after death of Mayor Cermak and pending the election of Mayor Kelly.*

"I Will" spirit. On the ruins of the first Chicago there rose in record time a second and substantial Chicago, the Chicago of good red bricks.

The new city's mounting growth was halted for a time by the financial panic of 1873 and the labor troubles of the 1880's, troubles which reached tragic conclusion in the Haymarket riot of 1886. But these proved boomerangs. Hardly had its citizens ceased deploring them than the world's first skyscraper, the Home Insurance Building at La Salle and Adams Streets, rose to set new standards for the world's architecture; and from the "new" stock yards on the South Side the original refrigerator car started east with a consignment of unsalted meat. Then, in 1893, the rebuilt Paris of the Prairies launched its most ambitious enterprise—the World's Columbian Exposition.

When the dream city of white and gold had faded from the lake front, Chicago found itself the cultural center of the world. No longer did visitors from the East or abroad view it from beneath superciliously lifted brows. And in the years ensuing, it has become as famous for the excellence of its schools and universities, its Art Institute, its Field Museum, and its Symphony Orchestra as for the magnitude of its stock yards and steel mills, its industrial plants, grain elevators, banks, hotels, theaters and major league baseball parks.

Not the least of modern Chicago's cultural achievements are its newspapers: the fearless morning Tribune and its afternoon contemporary, The Daily News; the brilliantly edited, Hearst-owned Herald and Examiner and American; the popular Illustrated Times, tabloid successor of The Journal, "oldest daily newspaper in the Northwest"; and The Journal of Commerce.

Situated at the crossroads of America, between the populous industrial sections of the north-

*Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Commissioner of Public Health of the city of Chicago.*

*M. C. Szymczak, City Comptroller whose official task is paying the annual bills of Chicago.*

*William A. Sexton, city corporation counsel and a member of both the Chicago and Illinois bar.*

*Oscar M. Hewitt, once political editor of a Chicago newspaper, and now Commissioner of Public Works.*

eastern states and the rich agricultural districts of the Mississippi Valley and the great northwest. it was inevitable that Chicago should become what it is—the commercial metropolis of the Middle West. Terminus for thirty railroads, radiating to all parts of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. all trains—like all transcontinental airplanes. buses, and highways—begin and end here. Latest statistics avow that an average of 392.500 passengers arrive daily at its six downtown depots; and these do not include the additional thousands who come by bus. or who enter at one of the six airports within a radius of twelve miles.

Industrially as well as commercially. Chicago is the capital of the prairies. and is second only to New York in the value of its manufactures. Home of the Union Stock Yards where some 1.500.000 cattle are slaughtered annually. it is the meat platter of the world. and leads the country in the manufacture of farm machinery and implements. railroad cars and furniture.

An ever-growing giant of towering skyscrapers. flower-girt bungalows. smoking factories, and smart shops, the city stretches for twenty-four miles along the western shores of Lake Michigan, spreading over some 210 square miles. By the Y-shaped Chicago River. whose course the early builders reversed so that it no longer empties into Lake Michigan but flows backwards into the Drainage Canal, it is divided into three parts: the North Side, the West Side. and the South Side.

Directly south of the river is a grand canyon of granite and marble. embraced by the iron arms of the elevated railroad tracks. and known as "The Loop." Within its thunderous enclosure lie the chief office buildings. retail stores. banks. hotels. theaters. restaurants. clubs. and public buildings. On the site of the world's first skyscraper there is now being erected Chicago's largest and most modern office structure—the Field Building.

*Orville J. Taylor, president of Board of Education before May 24, 1933.*

*A. M. Smietanka, City Attorney, whose legal assistance has been invaluable to the sponsors of the Fair.*

*John E. Ericsson, Commissioner of Buildings, has done much to facilitate World's Fair construction.*

*Joseph Grein, Inspector of Weights and Measures, who wages a relentless campaign on offenders.*

There in the loop is the combined City Hall and County Building, the $10,000,000 headquarters of Chicago's picturesque political life. Of chief interest to those who visit it is the mayor's office, a wood-paneled suite which was occupied by the Late Mayor William E. Dever when, in 1925, the Rev. Myron T. Adams first suggested that Chicago celebrate its approaching centennial with a world's fair.

That suggestion was killed two years later during the colorful mayoralty regime of William Hale Thompson, only to be revived and expanded into a definite program for promoting Chicago's hundredth birthday celebration. The plans, thus resuscitated, were further accelerated in 1930 by the election of Mayor Anton J. Cermak. But for the assassin's bullet which felled him at Miami, Florida, last February and installed Alderman Frank J. Corr as mayor pro tem, he, rather than Mayor Edward J. Kelly would have been Chicago's World's Fair Mayor when the gates swung open for the first time on Chicago's second exposition. But Chicago's present mayor is by no means new to A Century of Progress Exposition. Few men, in fact, have been more intimately associated with plans for this great show on the lake front than Mr. Kelly who, as president of the South Park Commissioners, cooperated and labored daily with the exposition executives in laying out the fair grounds.

No mere festival in praise of Chicago's one hundredth anniversary as a town and city is that exposition. During the century in which it has grown from a struggling frontier village into a world metropolis, civilization has witnessed its own greatest evolution. Because its own birth coincided with the dawn of mankind's golden century, Chicago has claimed the right to commemorate the double event with its lake front pageant of science and industry—A Century of Progress.

*Stepping up from the lagoon by means of landscaped terraces is the modernistic Administration Building, first of the great structures to rise within the Exposition grounds. After the Fair, it will become permanent headquarters for the South Park Commissioners.*

# A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

IN 1893 a smaller and more gullible world thrilled to the knowledge that President Grover Cleveland, by pressing a button, had opened the gates of the World's Columbian Exposition. But on May 27th, 1933 a larger and more sophisticated world looked on with almost unbelieving eyes as a star, forty light years or 240 trillion miles away, threw the switch that started the illuminating machinery of Chicago's second world's fair—A Century of Progress.

Harnessing with their powerful telescopes a tiny beam from the remote star, Arcturus, a beam which had been traveling through space at the rate of 186,000 miles a second since the opening of that other exposition, astronomers succeeded in focusing it on a photo cell. This, amplified, they relayed by telegraph wires to the metropolis on the western shores of Lake Michigan in time for her second great show.

No visitor who beheld the spectacular lighting display that followed could longer question the reality of the 1933 Babylon arisen there. Silently they accepted what at first they could not believe—that the enchanted city whose chromium towers and lacquered palaces gleamed like multi-colored jewels among the flowers and trees had been reared in record time on a sandy waste of man-made land, wrested from the bottom of Lake Michigan.

It is not so much the *moderne* architecture of those severely plain, windowless palaces that

HEDRICH-BLESSIN

*When evening comes, the Hall of Science assumes an ethereal beauty. Then, mysterious shadows soften its angular foundations, while the miles of neon lights within its pylons transform its upper walls into banners of colored fire and its singing tower into a pillar of flame.*

impresses those who gaze for the first time upon this lake shore wonderland as it is their amazing extent, and the use to which colorful lacquer has been put in embellishing them. The facade of the 1933 Exposition, as one views it between the chromium standards of the gala Avenue of Flags, is a blaze of exotic blues, brilliant yellows, scarlet, green, and silver that makes the flowering beds out of which it rises seem almost faded.

By day, Chicago's second world's fair depends for its lighting effects upon the vivid walls and roofs of its towered buildings and the ever-changing color effects of its gardens. But when evening comes, it looks to science which, abetted by millions of incandescent bulbs and miles of neon lights, transforms it into a fairyland of iridescent beauty. Mushroom lamps throw fanciful shadows upon the buildings, and across the starlit skies giant searchlights rove like restless comets. From the shores of the twin lagoons, musical with the murmurous splashing of the cascade of rainbow-hued water which outlines its shores after dark, Northerly Island, adjoining the mainland and sharing with it the Exposition's chief exhibits, assumes a breath-taking beauty. A crown of sparkling jewels, its seems to float on a pool of light that mirrors all the progress electricity has made in the past one hundred years.

While the story of science's contribution to human progress is the theme of the Exposition, it is no stale tale, but a swift-moving narrative, made thus by the employment of "action" exhibits. Where former fairs have featured endless aisles of "still" displays, the wise sponsors of Chicago's Show, working on the premise that the 1933 man and woman want to see how things are made, decreed that it should be a pageant of processes rather than of products.

Thus it is that daily rechronicled through the medium of diorama, spectacle, motion picture, and pageantry are such action stories as how sound waves are subdued and transmitted through

*Rufus C. Dawes, president of A Century of Progress, and one of the hardest workers for its success.*

*Charles S. Peterson, vice president of the Fair, who, above all others, kept its plans alive.*

*Daniel H. Burnham, Secretary, whose father laid out Chicago's first world's fair.*

*George Woodruff, Treasurer, and a member of the Organization Committee.*

the air, how gas and steam engines and refrigerator systems operate, how the chemist makes raw materials—such as air, water, coal, rubber, and oil—serve man.

Instead of beholding rows of automobiles on display, those who find their way to the man-made paradise, extending along Lake Michigan from 12th Place to 39th Street, see automobiles being made from the first step of assembly until they are ready to be driven away under their own power. They see coal mined, diamonds recovered from blue mud and cut into priceless gems; raw silk spun into thread, then woven into gossamery hose; cattle transformed into choice steaks. Eye witnesses are they at the pageant of transportation, chronologically enacted by an all-star cast of locomotives, steamships, automobiles, airplanes, and covered wagons.

Within the 3½ mile peep-proof fence that rises like a Chinese wall around the grounds, visitors are sped from the Land of 1,000,000 Years Ago, where mechanical dinosaurs emit eerie noises in a setting of authentic antiquity, to the exhibit halls where are shown the latest developments in medical science, agriculture, and home-building.

But the great palaces of science and industry which house these exhibits are not the whole show. The Midway, named after the plaisance of pleasure which delighted and shocked the 27,500,000 visitors to the Exposition of '93, caters to that yearning which no century of progress has yet stifled—the yearning for thrills and excitement.

Chicago's first world's fair had its Ferris Wheel; the Paris Exposition its Eiffel Tower. But topping them all, the spectacle of spectacles, is the Sky Ride of the Century of Progress. Two spidery towers of steel, 625 feet high, set a half mile apart and connected at the 200-foot level by web-like strands of steel cable, proclaim its existence. Elevators which whisk the less intrepid to the top for lofty views of the exposition grounds pause at a landing on the cable level.

There, sky-riders—at the rate of 4,800 an hour—board double-decked, rocket-shaped cars of glass and aluminum that flash like meteors from tower to tower.

Not all the 1933 show's wonders, however, are so apparent to the eye. Few persons, indeed, know of the guides, speaking French, German, Italian, Polish, Japanese, even the sign language, who conduct visitors from abroad through the grounds. And unseen beneath the almost 400 acres of velvety lawn and woods is an underground city of conduits, sewers, water mains, and utility cables, capable of caring for a million persons.

Unique among the Century of Progress' claims is that it was financed without aid from the federal, state, or city government. To pay its way, the group of civic-minded Chicago business men, composing its organization committee, floated a $10,000,000 bond issue, secured by $12,176,000 worth of pledges from wealthy individuals and corporations.

Nor is the Exposition's extraordinary location something to be overlooked. Not only do its grounds lie within walking distance of the heart of Chicago, a city within a night's ride of 60,000,000 Americans, but at its north gate it has a heritage of $20,000,000 worth of permanent buildings and exhibits—the Field Museum of Natural History, Shedd Aquarium, Adler Planetarium, and Soldier Field.

Scene of most of the major sports events, Soldier Field might well be called part of the Century of Progress. Within its giant amphitheater, the khaki-clad warriors of the Sixth Corps Area stage their realistic war show, and the leading figures in the world of athletics have gathered in a dozen national interscholastic, collegiate, and A. A. U. track and field meets.

*Chicago's classic memorial to her World War heroes is Soldier Field in Grant Park, adjacent to the Exposition grounds. The major sports events of the Century of Progress are held in its vast amphitheater, capable of seating 125,000 persons.*

To see A Century of Progress in a single day is impossible. Therefore, to arrange the buildings in the form of a tour through the grounds would be meaningless. For that reason we have classified them in the following pages according to the exhibits they house.

For instance! Those groups, tracing the growth of manufacture, building, transportation, and agriculture during the golden century from 1833 to 1933 are to be found in: the Hall of Science; General Exhibits Group; Electrical Group; Travel and Transportation Building; the buildings of the General Motors, Chrysler, Firestone, and American Radiator companies; the Agriculture and Dairy buildings; and the Home Arts group.

Exhibits recapturing the romance and glamour as well as revealing the resources and industries of the various states and foreign lands are housed in: the Federal Building, the Court of States, and the individual buildings of participating countries.

Those focusing attention upon the wonders of exploration, society, and strange lands are: Admiral Byrd's polar ship; the Golden Pavilion of Jehol; Mayan Temple; old Fort Dearborn; and the Lincoln group.

Displays tracing the story of religion and education from their source are to be found in: the Hall of Social Science, Hall of Religion, Art Institute and Field Museum, and the Land of 1,000,000 Years Ago.

Among those exhibits classifying as spectacles and amusements are: The Enchanted Island for Children; Spoor's Spectaculum; the Midway; Hollywood; and the Midget Village.

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*Science's contribution to civilization is appropriately unfolded in the Hall of Science, a masterpiece of moderne architecture. Strikingly forecasting the startling exhibits on view within it are its sweeping stairways, broad terraces, and carillon tower. Not the least distinctive of its features is its great inner court which steps up from the lagoon in a succession of landscaped terraces.*

# THE HALL OF SCIENCE

A MODERNE palace of singing towers and sweeping terraces rises out of an Eden of flowers and formal courtyards, bidding visitors to Chicago's second world's fair to pause and peer at the miracles of modern science on display within. It is the Hall of Science, one of the most remarkable and one of the largest buildings at the Century of Progress.

An enormous U-shaped structure, 700 by 400 feet, it curves around a landscaped court, capable of accommodating 80,000 persons, at the head of the colorful Avenue of Flags, and dominates the group of buildings south of the Sky Ride on the mainland. With its terraces, it occupies 9 acres—3 acres of which form a court—and cost $1,106,000.

Its exterior walls, a symphony of bizarre blues and aluminum, seem to harmonize with the exotic melodies electrically played in the 176-foot carillon tower at its southeast corner. They also sound the note for the brilliant pageant of processes going on within.

Approaching by a ramp which carries visitors quickly from the traffic congestion of the Avenue of Flags to the second floor, one enters a hall 260 feet long where are to be found some ninety "moving" exhibits, portraying the wonders of the basic sciences of mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, and biology.

Highlighting the biological exhibit is the drama of medicine. With the aid of models, living

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*For a view of matchless beauty, gaze across South Lagoon toward the massive Hall of Science. Only from that vantage may one get the unforgettable picture of the great court around which it rises or see the magic reflection of its carillon tower in the water.*

specimens, motion pictures, and preserved animals, it unfolds the story of materia medica from the earliest medicine man, through the days of the saddle pack surgeon, to the stethoscope, insulin, radium, and the latest serums and vaccines.

Its star is "The Transparent Man", a glassy gentleman with electric lighted "insides" who was brought specially from the Hygiene Museum at Munich for this engagement. Without X-Ray eyes, one may see through his transparent skin, beholding his heart beating, his blood circulating, his nervous system at work. A man who conceals not a thing, no one who has seen through him may wonder afterwards, "Where is my—er appendix?"

No less enlivening are the other exhibits housed within the blue and green and oxblood walls of the great science hall. To make the story of the other basic sciences comprehensible as well as entertaining to the unscientific layman, their narrators have borrowed from the Imperial Institute of London and the Deutsches Museum of Munich a unique method of display, known as the diorama. This may be described as a picture in three dimensions, with the foreground—a miniature stage—modeled in perspective and blended into a painted backdrop, thus achieving the illusion of distance and reality.

The dioramas, though small, are so life-like that the one showing Benjamin Franklin and his son, discovering lightning in their laboratory, sends thrills of pride up one's spine. Nor any less exciting are those which portray dinosaurs of the Jurassic Age, lumbering through prehistoric tropics, or reveal how modern man goes about extracting sulphur from the earth in Texas.

To make the Hall of Science worthy of its name, leading scientists and scientific organizations have lent their best aid and their finest exhibits to Chicago's lake-front Show.

HEDRICH BLESSING

*The historical development and progress of our great industries come magically to life in the General Exhibits Group. Comb-shaped in plan, it consists of five pavilions, each one housing a separate branch of industry. A double-decked arcade, lined with attractive displays and shops, connects it with the Hall of Science on the north.*

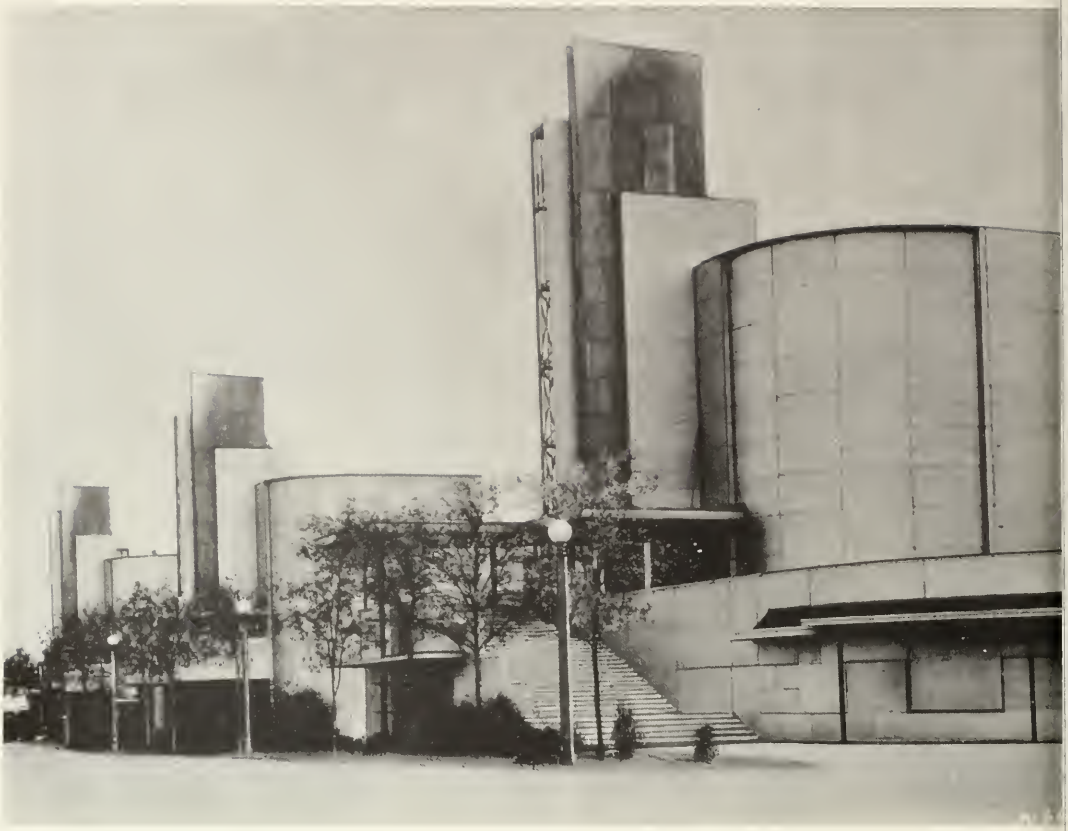
# GENERAL EXHIBITS GROUP

CONNECTED with the Hall of Science by a curved overhead bridge is the General Exhibits Group where visitors to the Century of Progress may observe close-up the development of industry through the successful application of science.

A comb-shaped structure lacquered a turquoise blue, the General Exhibits building extends southward for 1,030 feet, the symmetry of its eastern wall broken by three tooth-like pavilions, 110 feet long, stretching their bright blue and yellow and orange facades toward the lagoon. Within each of these pavilions is a great hall from which ramps lead to an upper level, opening onto deck-like terraces that overlook the flowering courtyards below.

Within this unique building, those industries not provided for by special buildings—industries whose successes in every instance are traceable to scientific roots—reveal the secrets of their past century of progress. Here one may see machines, without the help of man, transform skeins of multi-colored yarn into sweaters of intricate design, or count the steps in the evolution of crude petroleum from a hole in the earth to the roadside filling station. In a less exotic setting one would hardly believe the stories displayed—the success stories, as it were, of the graphic arts, furniture, office equipment, jewelry, cosmetics, the textile industry.

Each pavilion is dedicated to a separate branch of industry. That nearest to the Hall of



*Another view of the General Exhibits Group, an outstanding example of the Exposition's modernistic architecture. With its sky terraces and flowering courtyards, overlooking the lagoon, and its gaily painted walls, it is one of the most bizarre buildings at the Fair.*

Science is devoted to the story of jewelry, a story illustrated with replicas of such fabled gems as the Kohinoor, Hope Diamond, and the Star of India. Its climax is a replica of a diamond mine, one "dug" through three floors of the pavilion by the Diamond Corporation, Ltd.—the historied "Diamond Syndicate of South Africa."

Entering the first floor of the exhibit, Exposition visitors tunnel their way through subterranean corridors to watch the underground operations; then ascend in a full-sized Kimberley hoist to the top of the shaft where is a native kraal, peopled by ebon natives, dwelling in thatched shacks. Not far from it is a typical mill where raw diamonds are recovered from the rough "blue ground." And nearby is old Amsterdam, the so-called diamond center of the world, a criss-cross of narrow streets, lined with quaint shops through whose windows one may see diamond cutters at work.

From the underground aisles of Africa and the side streets of Holland, it is but a brief walk to the gates of a make-believe steel plant—and the spectacle of steel in the making. While one looks on, what appears to be hot molten metal flows from open-hearth blast furnaces into bessemer converters, a wizardry of light giving one the illusion of eye-witnessing the whole operation.

Still other tales of industry are to be read with the eyes in this encyclopaedic group of buildings, but they are too numerous to narrate here. At that they are only part of the whole tale. For helping to tell the tale of basic industry are the exhibits housed in their exhibitors' own buildings.

Directly north of the General Exhibits group is the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company building, a completely equipped tire factory where crude rubber is transformed into balloon tires while one waits. And beyond it are the model assembly plants of both the General Motors and Chrysler companies, inside which visitors may see automobiles completely assembled.

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*One of the most imposing structures on Northerly Island is the Electrical Group. It curves about a semi-circular court, beautifully landscaped and centered by a fountain that sprays, not water but lights, in myriad shades and shapes. Dominating this open air rotunda are the soaring pylons of the Electrical Building, itself, colorful columns flanked by two bas-reliefs, fifty feet square.*

# THE ELECTRICAL GROUP

IN 1893, when Chicago's first world's fair flung wide its gates, the incandescent bulb was still a novelty. But in 1933, when its second international exposition came into being, electricity not only lighted its buildings and supplied the energy for its spectacular night illumination, but provided the motif for one of its most striking groups of buildings.

The Electrical Group, a jeweled diadem which stretches for a quarter of a mile along the white shores of Northerly Island, directly across the sapphire lagoon from the Hall of Science, is as remarkable for its beauty as for its size and the great industry it represents.

Not even a brief description of the group, which consists of the Electrical, Communications, and Radio buildings, should omit mention of the twin bas-reliefs, 50 feet square, that adorn the circular courtway of the Electrical Building at the south end. One of the two lacquered green panels is a sculptured figure, symbolic of Light, "The beginning of all things"; the other represents Energy, "The substance of all things."

Crossing that courtway, one enters a great semi-circular hall from which ramps ascend to the exhibits on the second floor. The "Electric Eye", the thyratron organ, the grid-glow tube, methods of communicating sound by means of light beams, the "House of Magic"—these are but a few of the marvels of electricity on parade there.

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*Like a precious stone with many facets is the Electrical Group. Whichever of its views you see, that—say you—is its most beautiful one. By day, it makes an impressive sight with its circular court, its towering pylons, and its sweeping stairways. But when evening comes, the lagoon before it becomes a mirror, doubling its beauty.*

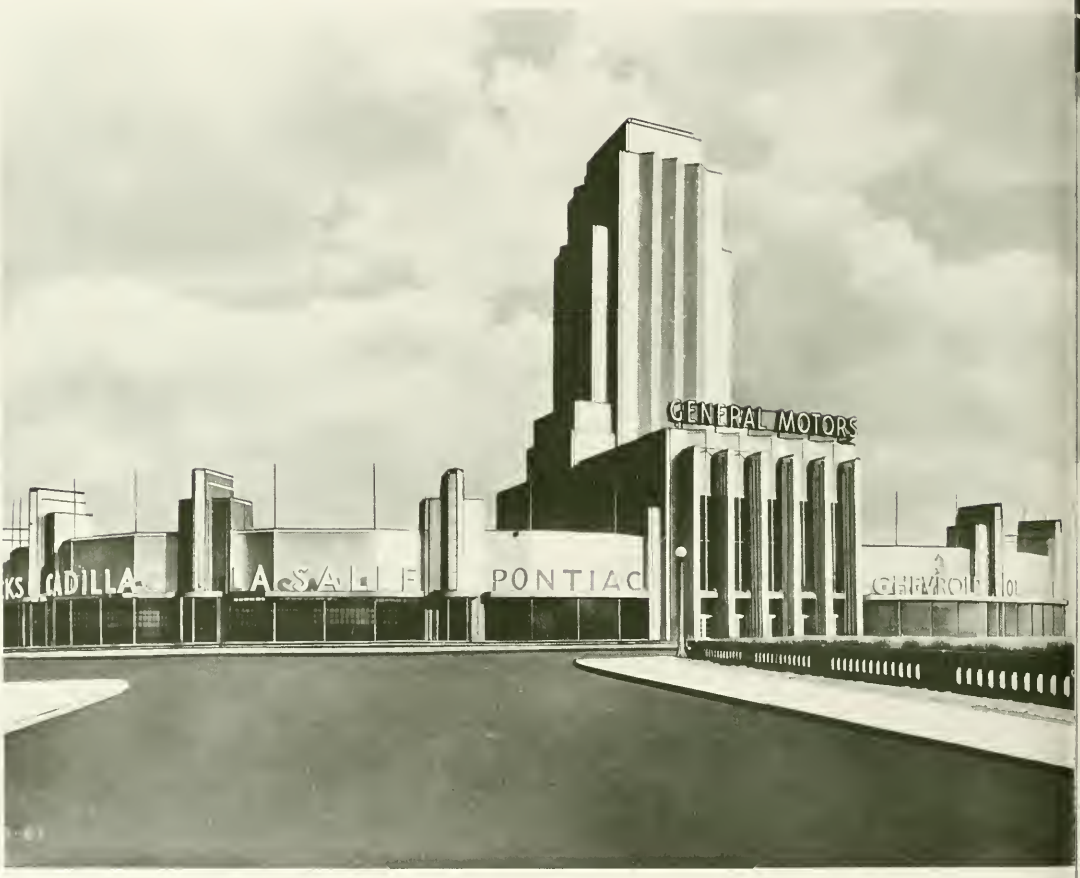
The exhibits range all the way from the lowly curling iron and toaster to fever-making machines and sodium lights, the latest illuminants developed by research experts. The fever-making machine is a device for increasing a patient's temperature at will and is to be used only by physicians in combating certain diseases. The brilliant yellow rays of the sodium light, on the other hand, are expected to eclipse in popular favor the somber infra red and ultra violet lights.

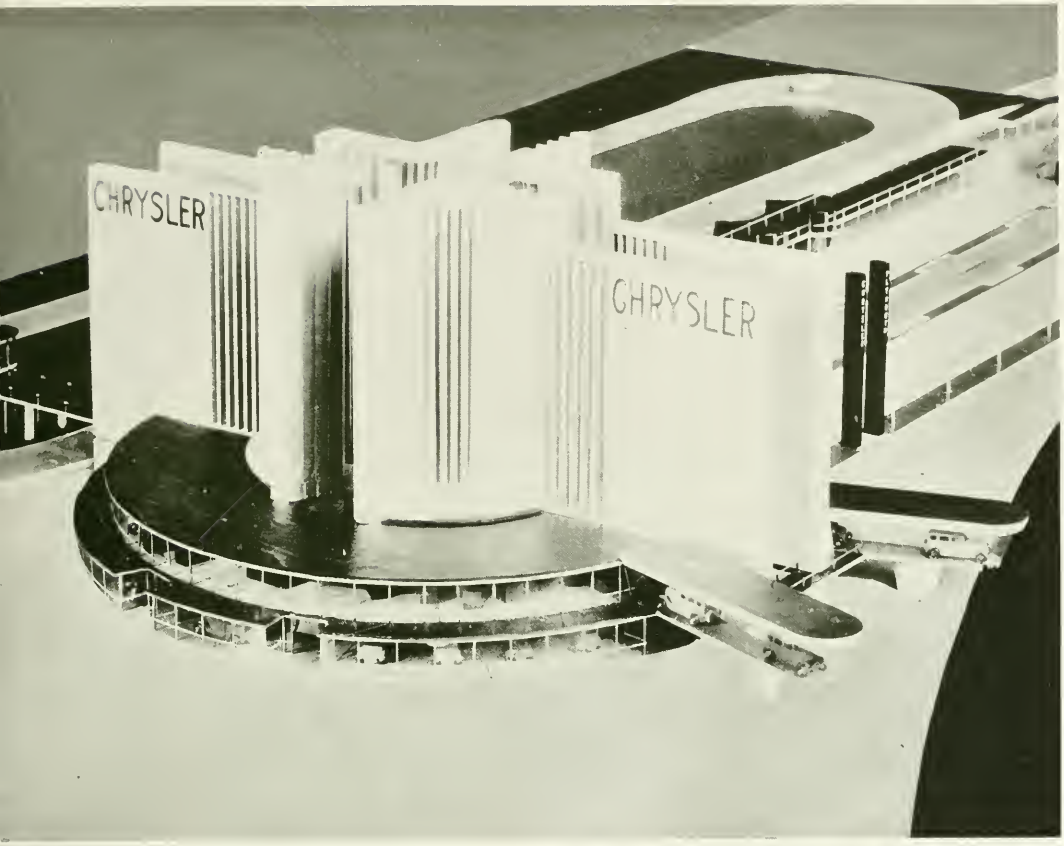
Central feature of this exhibit, however, is a diorama 90 feet long, portraying in miniature the complete projection of electrical utility from mountainside to metropolis. "The largest diorama ever made" is the way the more than 100 engineers, architects, model makers, and skilled craftsmen, who spent months in its making, describe it.

Sharing its spotlight are smaller dioramas of model farms, stores, factories, offices, school rooms, hospital operating rooms, beauty parlors, homes, and gardens: they illustrate advanced and efficient methods of electric illumination. Vying with them are countless full-sized rooms and workshops, equipped with electrical appliances and lighting effects heretofore unknown to the everyday man.

Creating a landscaped background for the entire Electrical Group is a modern reproduction of the famous gardens of the Villa D'Este at Tivoli, near Rome. And appropriately adjoining it is the Thomas Edison Memorial, a museum of the electrical wizard's greatest inventions that nestles close to the edge of the lagoon in a garden, planted with flowering shrubs and shaded by a tree transplanted from HIS beloved garden at Orange, New Jersey.

*Out of formal gardens, hedged with golden willows and laved by the azure waters of Lake Michigan, towers the General Motors Building, a modern automotive assembly plant where visitors may see automobiles completely assembled, ready to be driven away.*






*From the unique observation deck of the futuristic Chrysler Building, exposition visitors may view the ever-changing panorama on Leif Eriksen Drive, and watch the cars being driven around its outdoor track below for demonstration and test.*

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*Inside the unique blue and green and yellow Travel and Transport Building, all forms of land and sea and sky conveyances from prairie schooners to latest models of amphibian planes are dramatically exhibited. Its huge dome greater than St. Peter's or that of the Capitol at Washington—is "hung" by giant "sky hooks", and is known as "the breathing dome."*

# TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT BUILDING

TRANSPORTATION unfolds its epic story in and around the truly amazing Travel and Transport Building, whose "breathing dome" is, in itself, a whole century of progress.

Spurred by the demands of the Exposition's sponsors for unobstructed display space, its builders applied the principle of suspension to something other than bridges. As a result, the lofty canopy of steel, roofing its central portion, instead of resting upon supports from below, swings by a dozen ropes of steel from a circle of "sky hooks" or towers overhead.

Nor is that all of its extraordinary story. Since variations in atmosphere cause the steel cables supporting it to expand and contract, the dome has been constructed of movable steel plates, held together by expansion joints. So it rises and sinks with the temperature—as much as eighteen inches—and has been christened "the dome that breathes."

Beneath this sky-hung dome from which dangles the latest in modern transport planes, is a rare exhibit of vehicles, past and present. Prairie schooners compete for favor with models of palatial ocean liners; the first locomotive to run out of Chicago and the first automobile to operate in America yield not an inch to the crack expresses of two continents. Here, too, the "Rocket", grandfather of the 1933 steam engine, hobnobs with a resplendent presidential train from Mexico and "The Royal Scot", pride and joy of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway.

*Not the least unusual feature of the amazing Travel and Transport Building is the barrel-shaped roof of its North Hall. Under this curving dome the leading steamship companies tell the always fascinating story of transportation on the Seven Seas.*

To make this pageant still more moving, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has installed in the upper recesses of the "breathing dome" a mammoth red crown, inside which is a fully equipped "movie" projection room. From it, onto screens about the walls, flows a continuous story in motion picture of the growth of petroleum in the realm of transportation.

Opening out of the Dome Room is another great hall, and beneath its unique barrel-shaped roof are the exhibits of many of America's great railroads. These dramatize with the aid of models and dioramas their own parts in the expansion of America. Unique among their displays is the original "Atlantic" locomotive of 1832, a gangling engine whose spidery connecting rods even then caused it to be nicknamed "The Spider."

North of this hall is a third one wherein the principal aviation and steamship companies vividly tell the story of mankind's conquest of the sky and sea, and southward from it stretches a vast outdoor exhibition area. On standard railroad tracks in this open air arena are model trains, equipped with every convenience, including a post office where visitors may post letters with Century of Progress postmarks.

But for many the interest of the Travel and Transport group lies across the broad-lined avenue. For in a modernistic Greek theater, overlooking the shimmering waters of Lake Michigan, the marvels of its exhibit halls are succinctly summarized in "The Pageant of Travel." Two hundred actors, seventy horses, several huge trail wagons, ten trains, a complete series of automobiles since their invention, a clipper ship, river steamboat, a reproduction of Fulton's fabled Clermont, and a model of the Wright brothers' Kitty Hawk compose its cast. Chronologically, they enact the six major epochs of American transportation.

*Standing guard above the west entrance to the Radio and Communications Building is this sculptured man—"The Genius of Electrical Communication." From a dynamo he rises, his arms outstretched, encompassing the world of radio, telephone, and telegraph.*

# RADIO AND COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING

BASKING in the fantastic shadows of the Hall of Electricity are the twin brother buildings of its god-children—Radio and Communications. A miniature Bagdad of gleaming towers and dazzling walls, they step up from a flowering court, overlooking Lake Michigan and the lagoon on Northerly Island, and connect the Hall of Electricity with that of Social Science.

Over the entrance which they share on their lagoon side is a massive bas-relief, depicting a man of heroic proportions and bearing the inscription, "The Conquest of Time and Space."

Within the Communications Building, the great telephone and telegraph companies unfold their three-fold story of discovery, invention and operations. By means of miles of cable and wire and acres of switch and control boards, they combine to demonstrate how mankind's most casual words today may be relayed around the globe within a few minutes.

How a two-way wire communication method, intended originally as an aerial avenue for emergency messages, has become the favorite entertainer of some 60,000,000 American people is the keynote of the Radio Building. Chief among its uncounted exhibits is a model broadcasting station, a lavish symbol of the 650 stations that have come into being in the United States since that fateful November evening in 1920 when, from Station KDKA in East Pittsburgh, the first radio program started its eventful journey through the ether.

*Designed for the living is this thoroughly modernistic house, one of the colony of model homes which centers about Home Planning Hall in the Home and Industrial Arts group. Viennese in design, it combines maximum space with minimum building materials.*

# HOME AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS GROUP

NOWHERE is the contrast between 1833 and 1933 more vividly illustrated than in the Home and Industrial Arts Group, a small city of charming homes and gala pavilions, stretching along either side of Leif Eriksen Drive southward from old Fort Dearborn.

Grouped about Home Planning Hall, a vast H-shaped structure of bizarre, futuristic design, are eleven model houses—the goals of most feminine visitors to Chicago's centennial celebration. Although all of the houses are moderne in architecture and have for their interior motif the practical demonstration of the latest trends in home furnishing and decoration, lighting, labor saving devices, and combination heating and air-cooling plants, each is as different from its neighbor as the material used in constructing its outside walls.

The only thing, for instance, that the House of Glass has in common with its next door neighbor, the House of Tomorrow, is a matchless view across Lake Michigan. But even that is not static. For the House of Tomorrow is built upon a turntable so that its view may change with the moods of its occupants. And the enamel, the steel, common brick, synthetic stone, ordinary lumber, Florida stucco, cypress, and fabric houses have not even view in common.

Whether or not the new century for which these truly *new* homes are designed will be able to eliminate neighbors who throw rocks, those who dwell in glass houses similar to the one on dis-

1 9 3 3

*In striking contrast with the spacious homes of yesterday and the compact bungalows of today is The House of Tomorrow, a twelve sided structure built entirely of steel and glass. It boasts its own hangar, built-in garage, and sky terrace.*

play need not worry. The checkerboards of rainbow-hued glass blocks composing its walls are blown so that there is a vacuum in the center which makes them impregnable against the stones of one's enemies as well as the attacks of heat and cold. Topping these walls is a roof that rests on cantilevers, extending from the column of concrete that rises in the middle of the house.

Featured in the house next door, The House of Tomorrow, is what those who already have visited the Electrical Building have come to know as the "electric eye." When Ali Baba wanted to enter the thieves' cave all he had to say was "Open sesame." But the mistress of the home of the future need not exert even that energy. For its doors mysteriously open at your approach, and close when you have passed through.

In each of the eleven model houses, science has transformed what, in the century closing, was the kitchen into a laboratory of domestic science. Each is equipped with automatic refrigeration, self-regulating electric or gas ovens, dish-washing machines and electric mixers.

Not the least interesting features of these sample homes, however, are that many of them were fabricated in faraway factories, simply being assembled on the Exposition grounds, and all of them are tailored for modest purses. Few of them cost more than $5,000 to erect.

Supplementing these exhibits are those to be found in the Home Planning Hall and the smaller buildings around them. Further displays of home furnishings and interior decorations are located in the north wing of the Home Planning Hall. It is connected with the south wing by a colonnade, composed of galleries of modern china, glass, wall paper, and other furnishings. In the south wing is illustrated the story of home construction and equipment from refrigerators to electric toasters, from heating and air-cooling plants to egg beaters, and from kitchen cupboards to medicine cabinets, automatically controlled faucets, and the last word in furnaces.

*The unofficial meeting place of the Fair is Sears, Roebuck and Company's modernistic building, south of the Administration Building on Leif Eriksen Drive. It is equipped with rest and writing rooms for Exposition visitors. An emergency hospital is another of its features.*

*Unlike anything else at the Fair is the picturesque Belgian Village. Dogs pull milk carts over its cobbled pavement while rosy-cheeked lassies from across the seas loiter before the charming old church or in the shadow of the Pigeon Tower.*

*Like a giant ship at anchor in a green sea rippled with waves of flowers is the low-lying Agricultural Building on Northerly Island. Not the least of its attractions is its roof terrace, an extensive observation deck, 600 feet long, equipped as a lounge.*

# AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY BUILDINGS

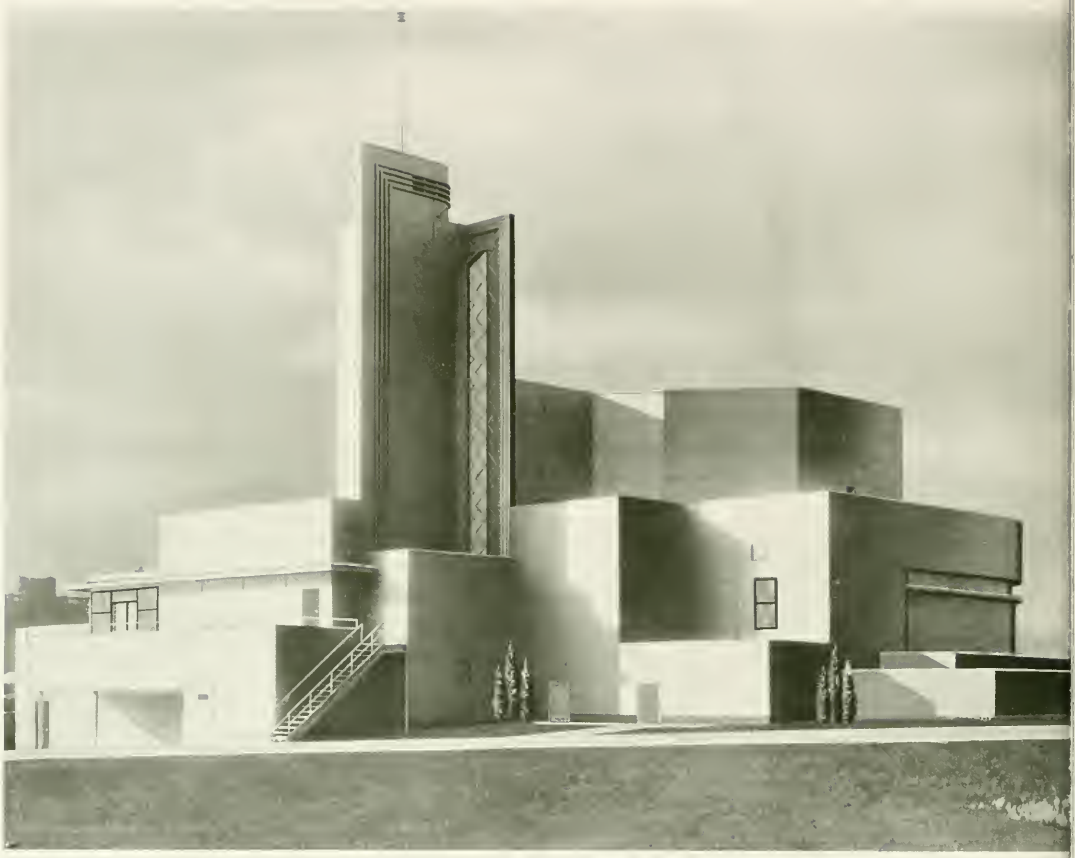
THE evolution of agriculture from the days of the cradle and flail to the present age of tractors and farm-combines is theatrically charted in the Agricultural Building, which stands out conspicuously on Northerly Island, adjacent to the more sombre Federal Building and the Hall of States.

A nave, 625 feet long, and a roof terrace, extending the full length of the building and luxuriously fitted up as an outdoor lounge, form its most apparent features. But these are external ones like the bizarre blues and browns and hennas that lacquer its exterior—an exterior whose billowing outlines seem to suggest the rolling prairies whence came the products one may view beneath its silver roof.

The great corridor provides the stage for the leading food producers and distributors of the country. Their exhibits, like a continued story, tell of the varied processes through which food must go today on its complicated journey from field or garden to pantry shelf and dinner table.

Off this Pantry Promenade open three pavilions, the chief exhibit halls, wherein the development of agriculture during the last one hundred years is depicted. No dull portrayal is this of bundles of golden wheat, neatly tied with blue ribbons, or prize-winning plows—under glass. The showmanship, characterizing the entire Exposition, here reaches its greatest height.

In one of these three chapels of agriculture, the live stock and meat industry have joined to-



*White as milk, is the Dairy Building, a modified cubistic structure which rises close to the Agricultural Building on Northerly Island. Within its walls—the only uncolored ones inside the Exposition grounds—is unfolded the story of mankind's foster mother—the cow.*

gether and produced a unified exhibit, representing in a vivid, realistic way, their own century of progress. Entering their community exhibit, visitors feel themselves transported to the sun-swept open spaces of the great West, thence conducted by an orderly sequence of scenes to the ultimate goal of the cattle seen grazing on those golden Western ranges—a model meat market.

From the north end of the Agricultural Building, a promenade carries one into the Dairy Building, whose design—interior as well as exterior—is unique even among the distinctive moderne buildings of the Exposition. Appropriately enough, its predominating color is white.

On view within its colorless walls are exhibits portraying the contributions of science and engineering to the production, handling, manufacture, and distribution of milk—condensed, pasteurized, and certified—butter, cheese, ice cream, and various *milky* beverages.

One of the most impressive shows on the entire ground is staged here. It is a collective display, presented by the Century Dairy Exhibit, Inc., composed of representatives of America's three billion dollar dairy industry. Chairman of the Organization Committee and Directorate, in charge of this exhibit, is H. E. Van Norman, of Chicago.

Graphically and dramatically, the great dairy companies portray the progress made in their own industry during the century closing in 1933. Entering the main auditorium of the Dairy Building, scene of their unusual exhibit, visitors proceed along one of three runways which overlook a stage, studded by a fountain of milk and set with sculpture, symbolizing the place of milk in civilization's forward march. Behind and above the stage, a giant mural in mobile color, two stories high and 90 feet long, unfolds the story of the development of the milk industry, from the days of the cow, producing barely enough milk to sustain her own calf, to the modern cow whose production exceeds fifteen tons of milk a year.

*Symbolic of the three divisions of the government are the three gold and white pylons which soar blue skyward above the gold-domed Federal Building. Forming a background for it is the V-shaped Court of States. It is the only building at the Exposition finding its architectural precedent in classic forms.*

# THE FEDERAL BUILDING

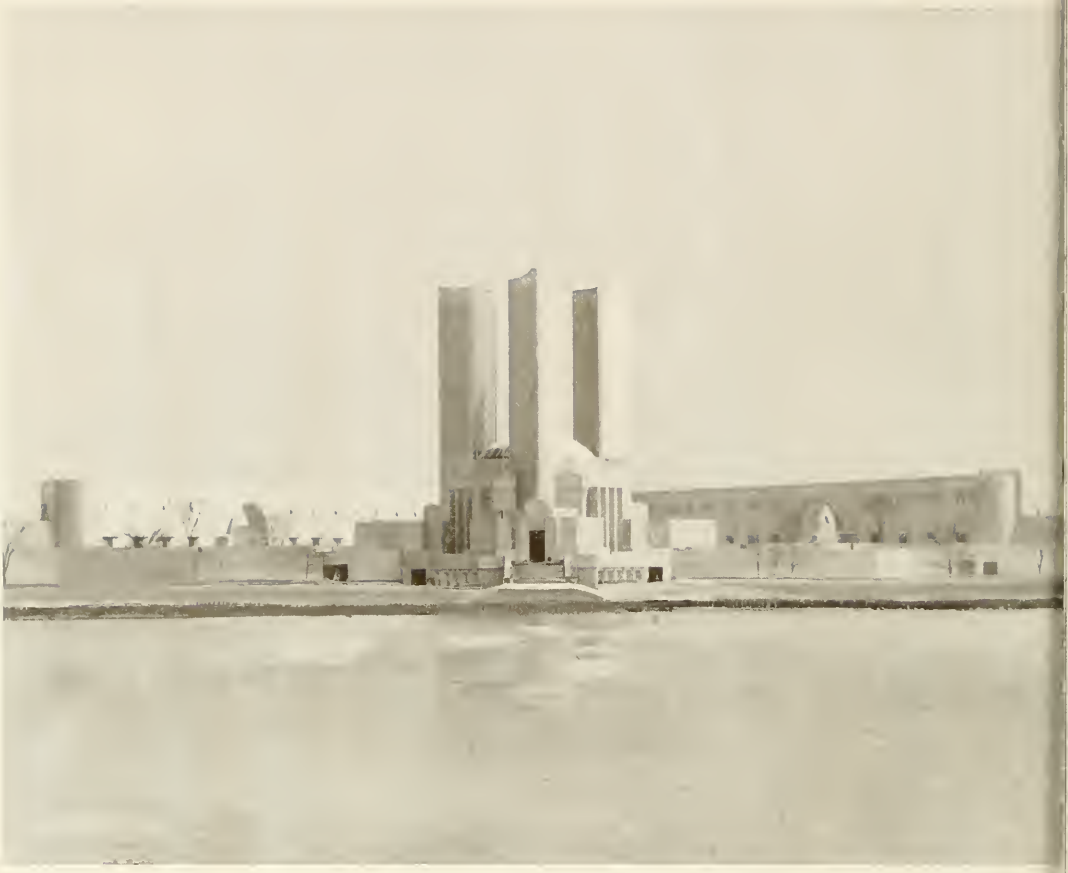
SHARPLY silhouetted against the gleaming white Dairy Building and the colorful Agricultural Group on Northerly Island is the Federal Building, a striking white and blue structure, 620 feet long and 300 feet wide, that centers about a circular rotunda, domed with gold.

Three towering shafts rise in triangular formation around this dome, symbolizing the three branches of the government which appropriated $1,000,000 for the Federal Building and the exhibits it houses. By the magic of an electrician's touch, these towers become pylons of silver by night, glittering like cold stalagmites against the shadowy star-dusted skies.

Represented by exhibits here are all the important departments of the Federal Government. In addition, are displays of the Smithsonian Institution, the U. S. Mint, Committee of Aeronautics, Congressional Library, the Veteran's Bureau and the U. S. Shipping Board.

On the west front of the Federal Building is a plaza, extending to the lagoon which connects by means of a 40-foot gangway with an embarcadere or curved island. Here, upon official occasions, guests of the government and foreign representatives are brought in barges, and landed.

To entertain properly such guests of state, the Federal Building, in addition to its exhibit halls, contains a large reception room, magnificently furnished, a model kitchen, caterer's quarters, and the offices of the United States Commissioner who acts as Uncle Sam's agent at the Fair.



*Symbolic of the unity of the union is the Hall of States, a gigantic I-shaped pavilion, adjacent to the Federal Building, in which are housed the official exhibits of the states and territories participating in A Century of Progress.*

# THE HALL OF STATES

IN the great American expositions of the past, it has been customary for each state to have its individual building. But at A Century of Progress the forty-four states and three territories participating have merged their official exhibits in one great building, known as the Hall of States. Constructed in the shape of a giant V, it looks respectfully towards the Federal Building, thus symbolizing the attitude of the states toward the central government.

The two arms of the V embrace a court, pleasingly landscaped with sunken gardens and a triangular pool, from which entrances open into the different exhibits. Distinguishing one of these entrances from another is the seal on the flag unfurling over its doorway; its facade is also painted in the colors of the state.

The various states and territories, in planning their exhibits, observed a common theme—the portrayal of their undeveloped natural resources and their historical, recreational, and scenic features. Nevertheless, few exhibits within the Exposition grounds are more diversified.

For visitors who would see "America first", the Hall of States should be the first stop on their Century of Progress tour. From roaring Niagara and the fantastic Adirondacks in New York, it is but a minute's walk to a Florida orange grove or to San Francisco in miniature. And from here it is only a few more steps to the fabled Barking Sands of Hawaii, or a trout stream in Michigan.

*Distinguished visitors to A Century of Progress make their headquarters at the aluminum-towered Illinois Host Building, facing Leif Eriksen Drive. Besides its great reception halls and auditorium are its Lincoln Rooms which contain a noteworthy exhibit of Lincolniana.*

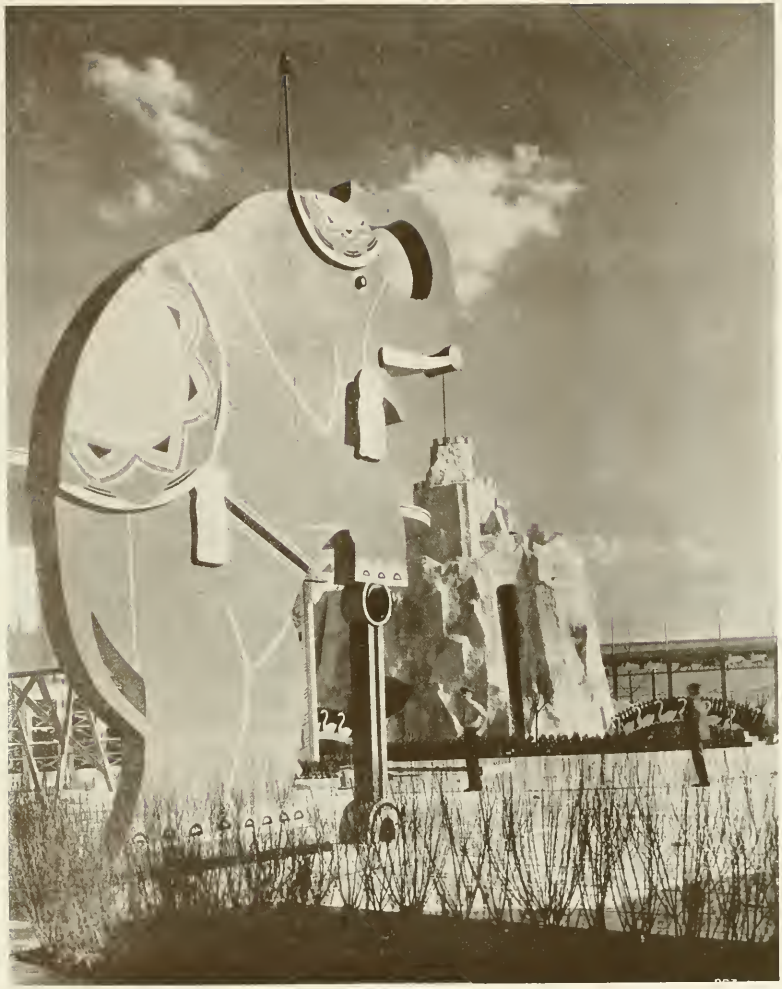
# ILLINOIS HOST BUILDING

"MEET me at the Illinois Building!" is the slogan of distinguished visitors to the Exposition, for the gold and white palace low-lying beneath a lofty aluminum tower close to the main entrance was designed for the reception of official guests, foreign commissioners, or other notables. Its central section is a Grand Hall, the walls of which are paneled with murals, depicting the most significant episodes in the history of Illinois. Here are information counters with card-indexed knowledge available to all, and the offices of Illinois' own Century of Progress commission.

But the chief interest of the Illinois Host Building lies in the opposite direction. Northward from the Grand Hall, beyond the vast auditorium adjoining it are three rooms dedicated to Illinois' greatest son, the immortal Abraham Lincoln. In one of these rooms a replica of Lorado Taft's statue of Lincoln forms the central exhibit. On the walls are painted the three most famous of Lincoln's addresses—the Gettysburg Address, the Second Inaugural Address, and his Farewell Address to the citizens of Springfield, Ill. Another room is furnished exactly like the living room of President Lincoln's home in Springfield, and the third room is filled with Lincoln relics, manuscripts, and curios, many of which were loaned to the Illinois Host Building by the Lincoln National Life Foundation of Fort Wayne, Ind., where the largest of all private collections of Lincolniana are housed. Other documents were loaned by other famous Lincoln collectors.

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*Four pylons, like sculptured banners, unfurl skyward from the north wall of the Hall of Social Science, calling attention to the dramatic story of anthropology being unfolded inside. Symbolic of the close union between man and science is the bridge across the lagoon which connects it with the Hall of Science on the mainland.*



*Like the Tin Soldier and the Scarecrow, the toy elephant is one of the fantastic figures that makes the Enchanted Island a wonderland for youthful visitors to the Exposition. Even the guards and employees in this Fair fairyland are clad as characters out of the favorite story books of childhood, to create still further the illusion of magic make-believe.*

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*Reminiscent of Chicago's early struggles are the rude fort and scattered cabins, rising within a log stockade on the shores of Lake Michigan—Old Fort Dearborn, a replica of the city's first settlement. It was built according to the specifications of the original fort, borrowed from the archives of the U. S. War Department in Washington. The flag of 1812 floats over it.*

*Within the hand-hewn enclosures of the Lincoln Group are replicas of several buildings intimately associated with the life of the Great Emancipator. The Kentucky cabin of his birth, the house his family occupied in Indiana, the Illinois store where he sold calico and read law, Rutledge Tavern, and the Chicago Wigwam where he was nominated for the presidency comprise the group.*

BEDRICH-BLESSING

*Happy hunting ground for Exposition adventurers is the City of New York, at anchor off the grounds. Members of Admiral Byrd's recent expedition to Antarctica are aboard to explain the exhibit of Little America on view in its hold.*

*At the front door of A Century of Progress stands the Field Museum of Natural History, one of the world's greatest scientific museums. Its exhibits—valued at $45,000,000—are housed in a white marble palace, erected at a cost of $7,000,000.*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

*A colorful contrast to the ultra-modern buildings of the Exposition is the Golden Pavilion of Jehol, a reproduction of China's finest Lama Temple. The original was erected in Jehol, the summer residence of the Manchu Emperors, 165 years ago. This replica, an interior view of which is here shown, was brought from China in 28,000 different pieces for Vincent Bendix of Chicago by the famous Swedish explorer, Sven Hedin.*

# HALL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

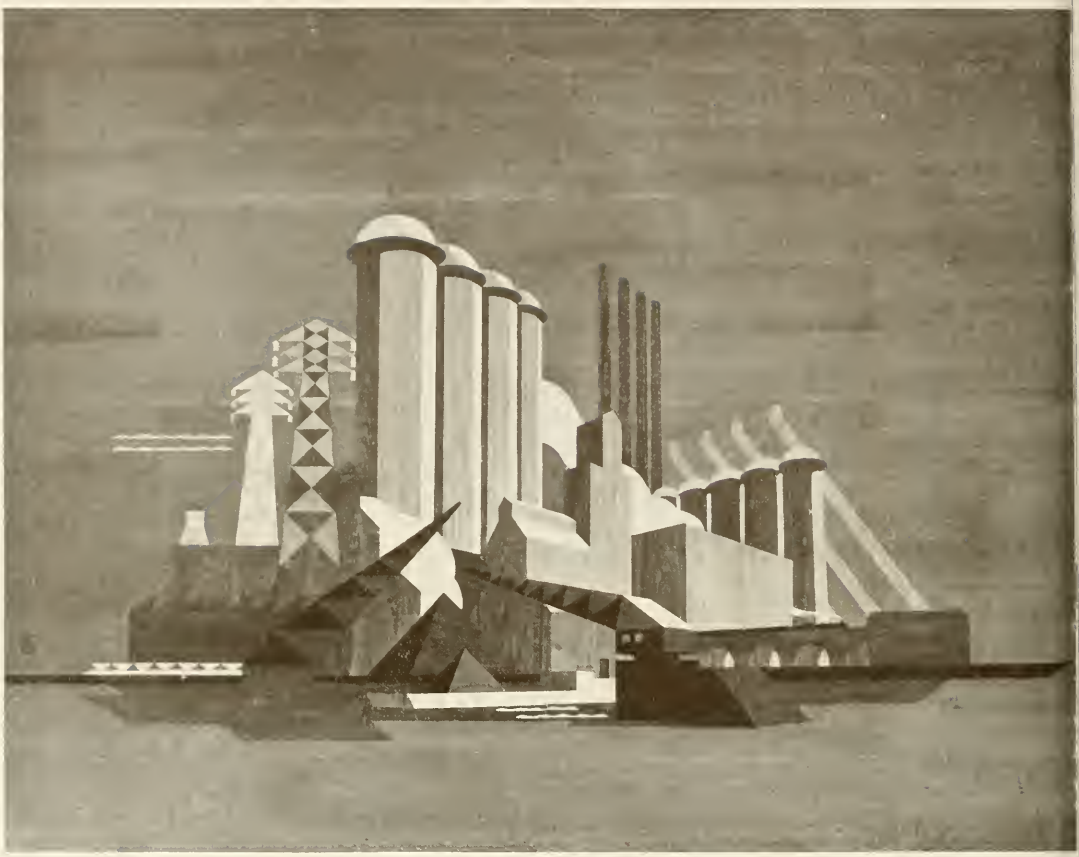
THE story of mankind, from the stone age to the present skyscraper era, comes to life with amazing reality in the Hall of Social Science, a rainbow-hued pavilion, stretching from the lagoon to Lake Michigan opposite the Hall of States on Northerly Island.

Obeying the command of the sculptured pylons, upthrust like policemen's hands at its north end, visitors enter a vast exhibit hall, the focal point of which is a revolving stage. The thrilling three-act drama, entitled "The American Family", continuously reenacted on it, keynotes the entire social science display.

Supplementing the extremely variegated displays of education, social work, child welfare, psychology, sociology, statistics, economics, and political science on view within the Hall of Social Science are a series of outdoor displays. Their exhibit hall is a tract of land directly north of the Thirty-first Street Entrance.

No stage spectacles are these, but living exhibits, composed of red-skinned men and maidens who are temporarily living within the landscaped Exposition grounds exactly as their grandfathers lived in the woods and on the plains of North America a century ago.

Casting their shadows upon this synthetic Indian Reservation are some striking examples of the earth works of the early Mound Builders. And overshadowing them is a colorful reproduction of the fabled Nunnery of the Mayas or Central American Indians at Uxmal, Yucatan.



HEDRICH-BLESSING

*This mural in the Administration Building depicting Industry was designed by David Leavitt. Its decorations are of flexwood of the following woods: Australian lacewood, American walnut, primavera, plain oak, quartered oak, sugar maple, teakwood, oriental wood, holly, birch, mahogany, ayous and ebony.*

# THE HALL OF RELIGION

UNIQUE among the pavilions and towers of the Fair is the Hall of Religion, situated on Leif Erikson Drive, midway between the Twelfth Street Entrance and the Twenty-Third Street Gate.

Not only do its sheared walls and striking set-back steeple sound a new, a modernistic note for ecclesiastical architecture, but its mere existence is in itself a phenomenon. Hitherto, at the great expositions of the world, the different religious groups participating have sheltered their exhibits in halls or buildings of their own. But here all faiths have joined together to portray the spiritual elements at work during the last century of progress.

To provide this united display, the Fair's committee on Progress Through Religion issued more than 700 invitations to the Boards and agencies of as many church denominations and religious organizations. Each invitation contained a request to show—by means of exhibits of education, health, social service, world peace, recreation, and civics—the part its recipient had played in the advancement of civilization from 1833 to 1933.

Adjacent to the general exhibit hall is the main auditorium in which conferences are held almost daily, conferences which stress church unity rather than sectarian propaganda. Their aim, like that of the Hall of Religion, is not how churches may enlarge their congregations but how they may co-operate with other Christian organizations to serve mankind.

*An artist's conception in fact as well as theory is this view of the Walgreen Building at the Fair—"the world's most beautiful drug store." Built almost entirely of steel and glass, it might well be called "The Store of Tomorrow."*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

*The $75,000,000 "loan exhibit" of paintings and sculpture, assembled for the Century of Progress Exposition, is on view in the Art Institute, Chicago's permanent Art Museum, on Michigan Boulevard. An important part of it is its Art School.*

*Sharing honors with the Sky Ride as the Exposition's spectacle of spectacles is Spoor's Spectaculum. In this ultra-modern place of pleasure on Northerly Island, natural vision pictures—known as spectoramas—are being shown for the first time to the world.*

# THE SPOOR SPECTACULUM

NOTHING on the Exposition grounds expresses with greater dramatic effect the hand-in-hand progress of science and industry than the natural vision spectacle in sound being unreeled within the Spoor Spectaculum at the southerly tip of Northerly Island.

Inside this windowless auditorium, an amphitheater, without supporting columns to obscure the view of those occupying its 1,250 seats, the latest development in motion pictures is being given its world premiere. It is the new dimension picture, "Niagara, Spectacle of the Mighty Cataracts"—a sight and sound film to which has been added the dimension of distance.

For years Hollywood engineers have been seeking to create the illusion of depths on the screen. But, coincidentally enough, Chicago, the cradle of the motion picture industry, was its birthplace. For the inventor of the spectorama is George K. Spoor, a resident Chicagoan known in cinema circles as the father of the motion picture industry. It was Mr. Spoor, as president of the famous Essanay Studios on Argyle Street, who first introduced Charley Chaplin, Gloria Swanson, Wallace Beery and some seventy other of today's brightest stars to the film public. Mr. Spoor remained in Chicago when the other leaders in the picture industry moved their studios to California. Instead of joining in the trek, he turned his studio into a vast experimentorium where he devoted his time and picture profits to perfecting natural vision pictures.

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*The fanciful land of childhood unfolds upon a 5-acre tract on Northerly Island—the Enchanted Island. Its landscaped paths invite little visitors to a wading pool and a model playground, a miniature farm, a sand beach and merry-go-round. Not the least of its lure for the young is its Magic Mountain, Children's Theater and miniature railroad.*

# THE ENCHANTED ISLAND

DEDICATED to all the happy children who wander through it during A Century of Progress is the little folks' land of make-believe at the southerly end of Northerly Island—the Enchanted Island.

A veritable wonderland, peopled with the giant figures of such story-book heroes as the Tin Woodman and the Scarecrow, it centers about a miniature mountain that rises out of an artificial sea and down whose synthetic slopes children may slide.

Close by this mountain is the Children's Theater where plays are given for, by, and of children under the supervision of the Junior League of Chicago. And adjacent to it is the terminus of the miniature railway in whose pocket-sized coaches children may climb mysterious hills, wind in and out of shadowy caves, and travel along the shores of a seemingly big sea.

From the center of this enchanting island, landscaped paths radiate to a hundred other thrills. One leads to a miniature farm, stocked with the babes of the animal kingdom, baby chicks and goslings, a calf, lamb, colt, even a young burro. Others carry youthful visitors to Tony Sarg's marionette show, a house built of marbles, the crayon shop, an 8-track electric train, a merry-go-round, and a giant swing, a wading pool, and a beach with plenty of sand for digging.

Not the least of the Island's attractions are its checking facilities; here parents may leave their young in the care of a trained nurse, confident of their safety as well as entertainment.

*As bizarre and exotic as the Exposition itself is this gargoyle-like horse which prances in stone atop the low-lying Agricultural Building. Architectural details, similar in spirit if not in design, ornament many of the Fair buildings.*

*Wonderland and Fairyland for children of all ages is the Enchanted Island at the southerly end of Northerly Island. Mothers may leave their children in the care of nurses on this modern playground, and a Found Bureau for children lost on any part of the fair grounds is another feature.*

*Built of logs and timbers more than a century old is this replica of the cabin in Hodgenville, Kentucky, where the Great Emancipator was born over a century ago. It forms an integral part of the Lincoln Group at the Exposition.*

*Cascades, pools, rock gardens, formal and informal flower beds, and unusual water effects combine to make the extensive Horticultural Building on Northerly Island and the spacious 5-acre outdoor gardens surrounding it places of rare charm and riotous beauty. The wings of the L-shaped building, itself, enclose a courtyard 400 feet square, composed entirely of model gardens.*

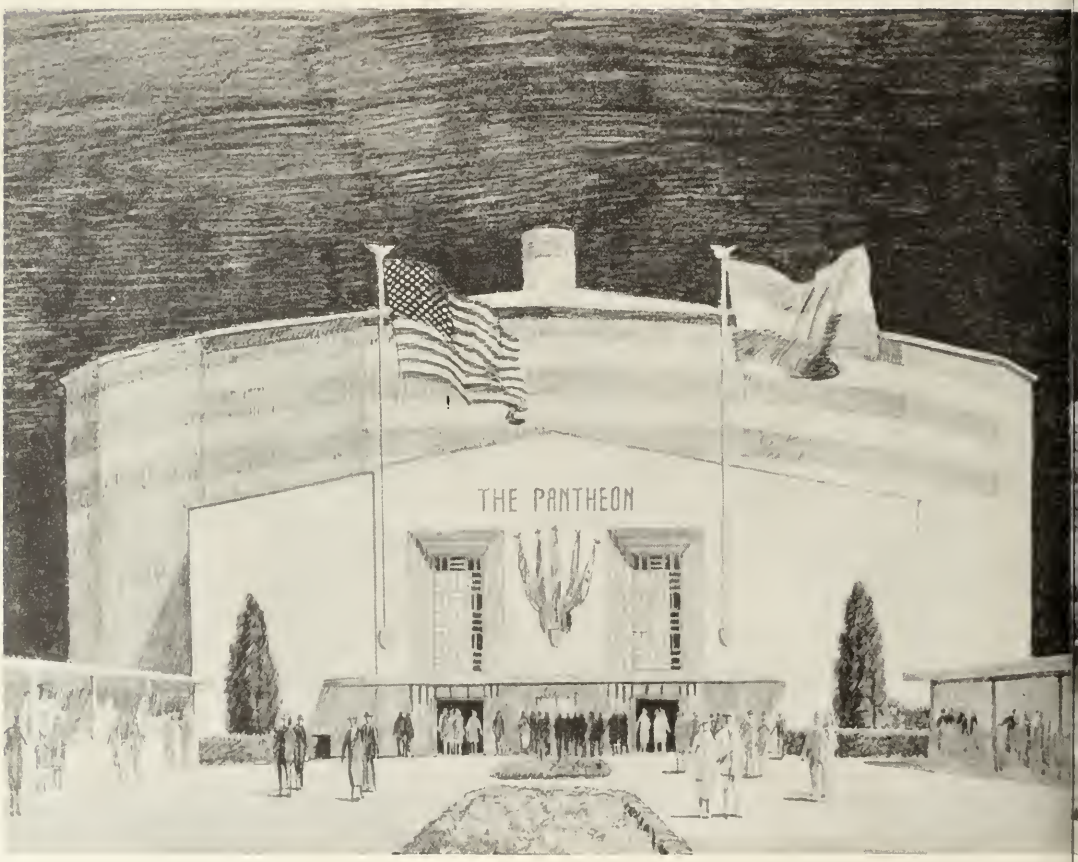
BEDRICH-BLESSING

*Queer fish from the Seven Seas, together with unique exhibits of aquatic life are on display at the John G. Shedd Aquarium in Grant Park. Others of its outstanding features are its hatchery and museum of rare preserved fish.*

*Against a backdrop of towering skyscrapers, in the heart of Grant Park rises Buckingham Fountain, "the largest fountain in the world." It was built by Miss Kate Buckingham at a cost of a million dollars as a memorial to her brother.*

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*Representing all of the United Nations, the largest painting in the world is hung in the Pantheon. Painted by 28 famous artists, with the assistance of more than one hundred others, the canvas, which is 402 feet long by 45 feet high, portrays a panorama of the World War and its heroes, and is presented to Exposition visitors through Panorama, Inc.*



*Theater of the skies is the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum at the northernmost tip of Northerly Island. In its still darkness, spectators may see the sun and moon, the stars and planets, pass in review across an artificial sky.*

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*Elks National Memorial Headquarters Building. Erected by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the U. S. A., this magnificent structure of stone, marble and bronze is a tribute to the memory of 70,000 members who served their country in the World War. Open daily, free to the public, from 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.*

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*An enduring monument to the classic beauty of Chicago's first world's fair is the Museum of Science and Industry in Jackson Park. The fabled Palace of Fine Arts of '93, it was recently rebuilt to house the new technical museum.*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTUR

*Towering office buildings rear a wall of steel and stone along the west side of Michigan Boulevard. Chicago's most famous thoroughfare. From Roosevelt Road to Randolph Street, it edges the Loop, facing Grant Park and overlooking Lake Michigan.*

# THE CHICAGO OF TODAY

FORMING a backdrop for the gleaming towers and rainbow-hued palaces of the Century of Progress are the soaring skyscrapers of Michigan Boulevard, a glittering facade of steel and stone that stretches for more than a mile up and down the west side of Chicago's most glamorous highway, facing Grant Park and overlooking Lake Michigan.

The lofty office buildings and department stores of the Loop rise directly behind it. And in back of them, the hinterland of America's second city unfurls like a gigantic smoke-gray fan between fansticks that are multi-colored vistas of flowers and trees. For the clamorous, bustling, extremely variegated Chicago that opens to the north, south, and west is composed of uncounted little Chicagos, each one bound to the other by one of the most truly remarkable park and boulevard systems in the world.

No happy accident is this long chain of sylvan green which links its score of outlying business centers with the Loop, and connects the widely separated industrial sectors and residential districts sprung up about them with Little Italy and Chinatown and other foreign settlements. It is an integral part of the most deliberate plan for self-improvement ever undertaken by a great metropolis.

Following the World's Columbian Exposition, a group of civic-minded Chicagoans, still under the spell of its man-made beauty, met to consider what could be done permanently to im-

MEDRICH-BLESSING

*London has its Mayfair: New York its Park Avenue; and Chicago, its Lake Shore Drive. That part of it, extending from the lake at the 1000 block north, westward to Oak Street, thence north to North Avenue, is the "Gold Coast." Here are the imposing residences and sumptuous skyscraper homes of the city's most prominent business and pleasure leaders.*

prove the appearance of their city. For Chicago in 1893 was an ugly, overgrown town of narrow, uneven streets and cheap and shoddy structures, which sprawled without architectural reason along the swampy shores of Lake Michigan, its view eternally darkened by the smoking engines of the railroad whose tracks formed a many-mile trestle across the sands. The result of this meeting was the drafting of a definite program of beautification, known as the Chicago Plan.

The major provisions of this plan have been carried out with scenic success in the past forty years. Not only have narrow streets been widened into tree-lined boulevards and slum areas evacuated into flowering parks, but, to accelerate it, many of the railroads entering Chicago have remodeled their avenues of approach and replaced their ancient depots with modern palaces.

Where the Illinois Central Railroad's engines once switched and smoked, Buckingham Fountain today rears its towers of multi-colored water. A shrub-hedged drive that some day will stretch the entire length of the city now unwinds for miles along Lake Michigan. And studding its man-reclaimed shores are a succession of golden bathing beaches, each set with its own charming pavilion and bath-house where the public may swim at the expense of the city.

South Water Street, where trucks and wagons of the city's fruit and vegetable merchants formerly rattled in clamorous disorder, has become Wacker Drive, a two-level esplanade of tall office buildings, flanking the river and connecting boulevards of the West Side with those of the North.

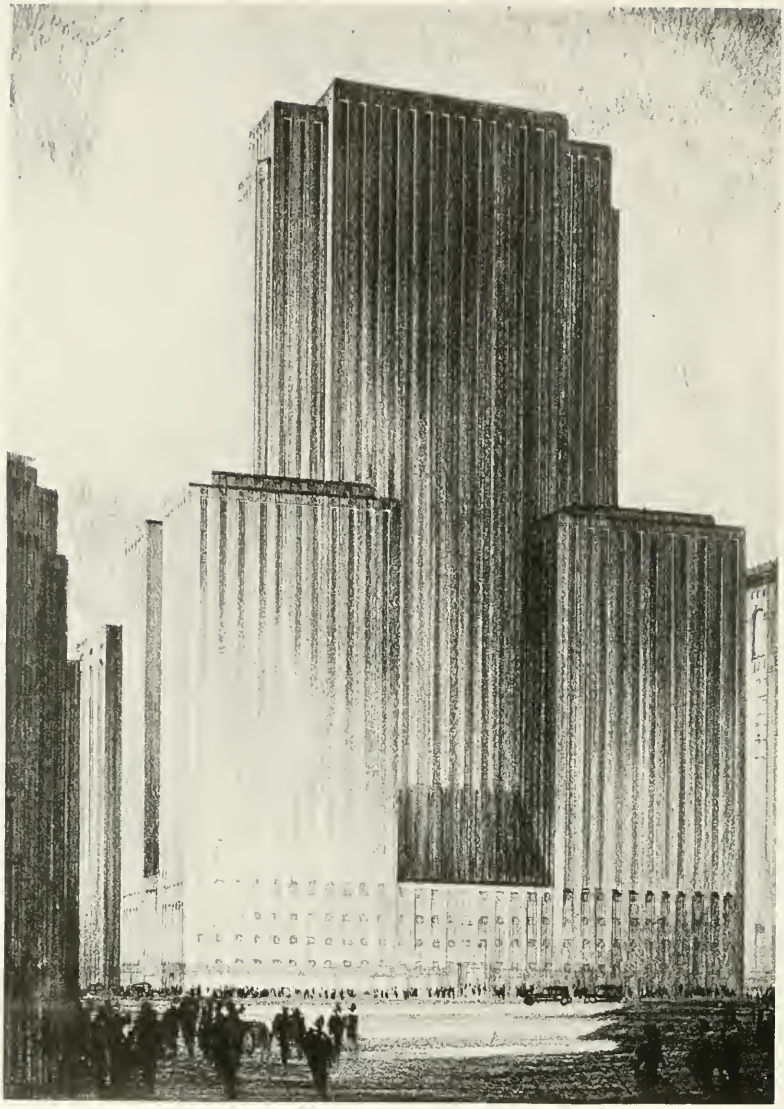
Where it merges with Michigan Boulevard is the Michigan Avenue Link Bridge, which unites the Loop with the near North Side. Its upper level is merely a continuation of Michigan Boulevard. But beneath this sophisticated surface is a subterranean thoroughfare for the trucks and heavy vehicles, prohibited from mingling with the stream of sleek, shining automobiles overhead.

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*The Chicago Historical Society recently moved to its handsome new home at the south end of Lincoln Park. Founded in 1856, it contains among its souvenirs of early Chicago and Illinois the bed in which Abraham Lincoln died in Washington.*

*No need to be a book lover to admire the Chicago Public Library, the interior walls of which are carrara marble, inlaid with rare mosaics and semi-precious stones. Erected in 1897 at a cost of $2.000.000, it contains some 1,773,000 volumes.*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL



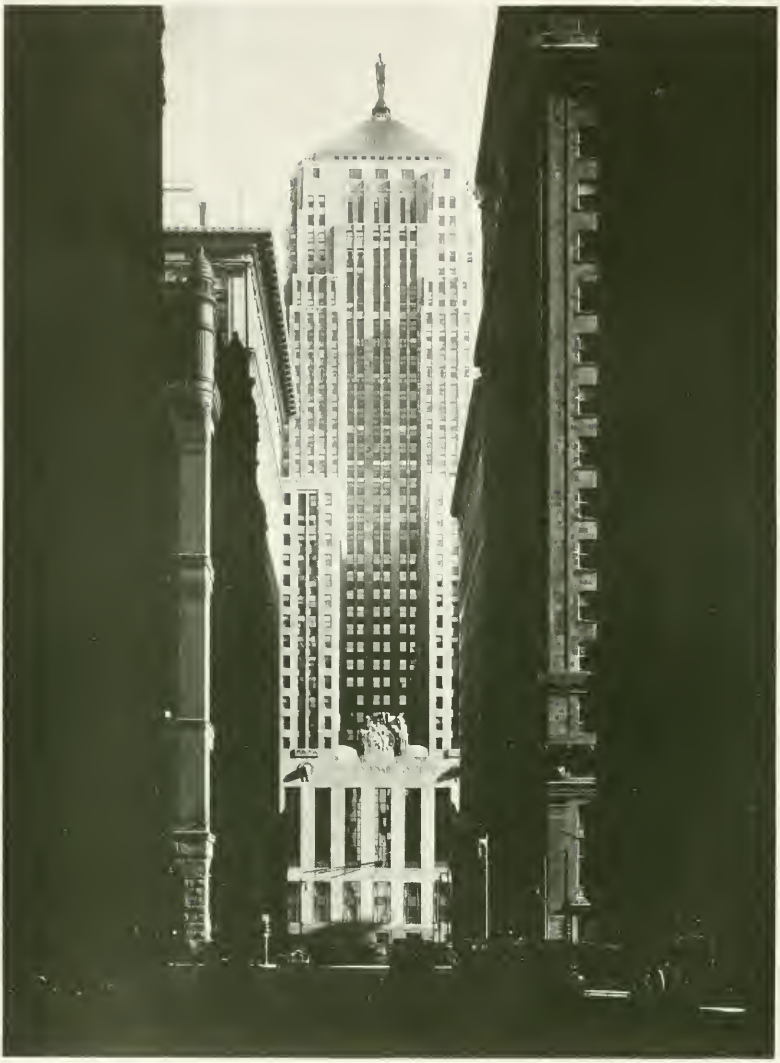
*Cathedral of office buildings is the new Field Building, being erected by the Estate of Marshall Field in the heart of Chicago's financial district. When completed, it will tower for 42 floors above the half block, facing La Salle, Adams, and Clark Streets, on the site of the world's first skyscraper—the old 12-story Home Insurance Building, built in 1884.*

Rivalling it for Chicago's traffic honors is the Wabash Avenue Bridge, one of the world's finest bascule bridges. Untrue to its name, it carries State Street across the river, transports it on—what the American Institute of Steel Construction voted was "the most beautiful steel bridge, costing over a million dollars, erected in 1930."

Worthy of such bridges is the shimmering artery of world commerce they span. Not only has modern engineering genius reversed the current of the Chicago River, but recently it succeeded in straightening its tortuous south branch. Like the Wabash Avenue Bridge, this miracle of engineering was performed under the supervision of Loren D. Gayton, one of America's foremost engineers who, for 20 years, has been associated with the city's engineering bureau and was its chief from 1927 to 1931. It was accomplished by carving out a new channel for the river and filling in the zigzag course it previously had followed.

The south branch of the Chicago River forms the western boundary of the Loop, that clamorous, glamorous sector of soaring office buildings, vast department stores, banks, hotels, theaters, clubs, and restaurants. Within its boisterous borders, however, are the sedater Chicago Public and Crerar libraries, the Civic Opera House and the "old Auditorium, where Patti sang", Orchestra Hall, and Chicago's first skyscraper church—the Methodist Temple.

While La Salle Street, oft-called the Wall Street of the West, and State Street jointly dominate the Loop, they are overshadowed by the new Field Building. Recognized as Chicago's largest office building, it steps up for forty-two floors from the half-block formed by La Salle, Clark, and Adams Streets, and boasts, not one or two, but four basements. The world's first skyscraper, the old 12-story Home Insurance Building, erected in 1884, was razed to make room for it.

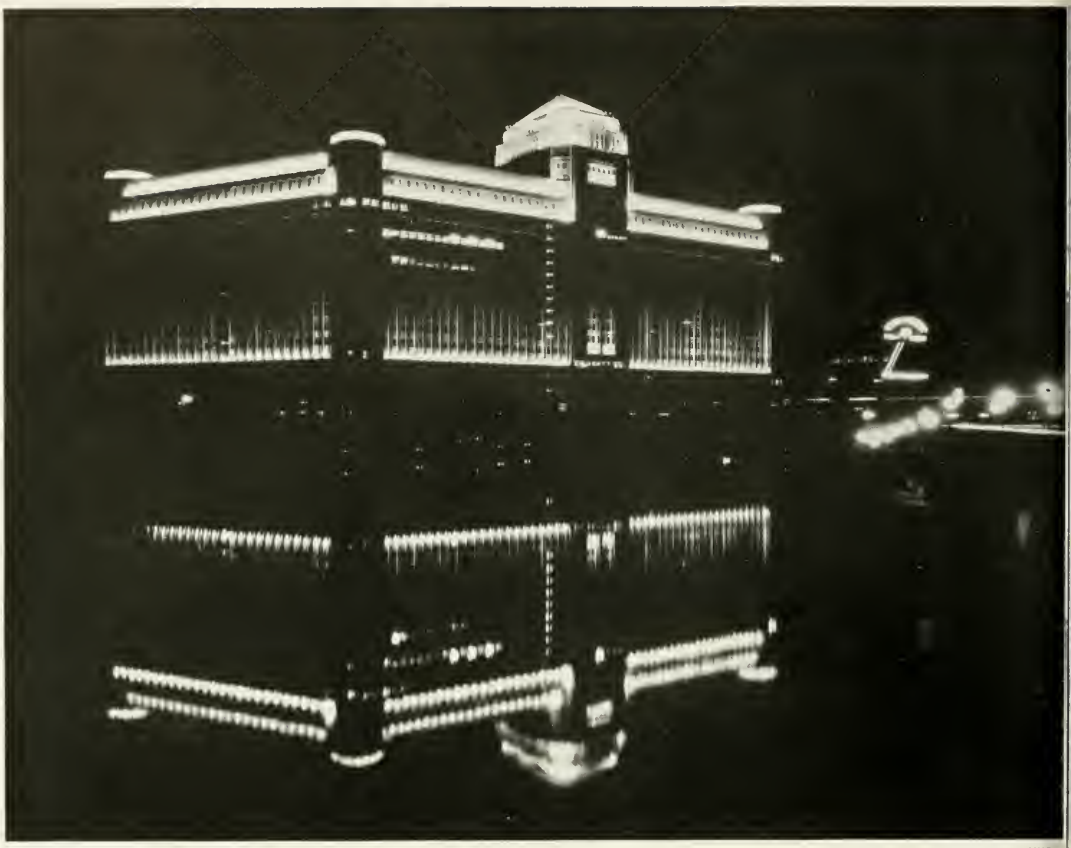


HEDRICH-BLESSING

*At the foot of La Salle Street, where cows pastured a century ago, the towering walls of the new Chicago Board of Trade Building now soar. Rising forty-four stories above the street, they are surmounted by the faceless statue of Ceres, goddess of the harvest. From a handful of local flour merchants in 1848, the Board has grown to a membership of 1,550.*

HEDRICH BLESSING

*Sweeping the sky from atop one of the city's loftiest buildings is the world's most powerful revolving aerial light—the Lindbergh Beacon, whose blazing path, under proper atmospheric conditions, extends for 500 miles. It crowns the Palmolive Building on North Michigan Avenue, one of Chicago's most admired examples of modernistic architecture.*



BEDRICH-BLESSING

*Dominating the north bank of the Chicago River, on the spot where Miller's Tavern stood a century ago, today stands the world's largest building—the Chicago Merchandise Mart. True to its name, it is a market place for some 1,500 wholesalers and manufacturers. In addition, it houses the largest restaurant in the world and the local studios of N. B. C.*

From the Loop, street cars, elevated and suburban trains and buses whisk visitors in three directions, to the three districts into which the river has arbitrarily divided Chicago: the North Side, West Side, and South Side.

To many out-of-towners, the North Side is simply that fabulous stretch of palatial mansions and apartment homes along Lake Shore Drive, known as the "Gold Coast"; the zoo at Lincoln Park, or the den of Chicago's baseball bruins, Cubs Park. But to those who know their city, it also includes the vaster region, extending from the Loop to the southern borders of the north shore suburb of Evantson.

It was along the southern fringe of what today is the North Side that the city's first white settlers built their log homes—homes they abandoned when Chicago moved westward across the river. Their places were taken by a horde of vice lords from the East who heralded their arrival by erecting on the sites of those crude homes a colony of ramshackle saloons, gambling halls, and brothels. Most notorious of these was The Den of the Sans which stood where the Chicago Tribune now rears its magnificent Gothic tower.

Within the filigreed shadows of that tower today, however, rise some of Chicago's most notable structures, including Navy Pier, the Merchandise Mart, the Palmolive building, and the towering halls of Northwestern University's downtown campus. The real home of Northwestern, however, continues to be in Evanston, where its tree-shaded campus extends for almost a mile along Lake Michigan. Only its Medical and Dental schools, its College of Law, and the downtown units of its departments of commerce and journalism are housed in the strikingly modernistic skyscrapers, dominating McKinlock—its downtown—campus.

Along the northern borders of this campus stretches Chicago Avenue. Despite the pic-

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURA

*North of the Boulevard Bridge, Michigan Avenue widens into Tribune Square. To the left here tower the two snow white Wrigley Buildings. Atop the southernmost one is the loftiest mariner's light on the Great Lakes. To the right is the famous Tribune Tower, a skyscraper, Gothic in architecture, but adapted to modern business. Beyond it looms the minareted Medinah Temple.*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

*The modernistic home of the Chicago Daily News, flanking the south branch of the Chicago River at Madison street, was recently voted "the most beautiful building in Chicago" by fifty leading American architects in a coast-to-coast poll. On the ceiling of its concourse is a series of paintings, portraying the history of newspaper-making.*

*No man in the political lime-light is regarded with greater admiration by party foes as well as friends than genial, white-haired Emmet Whealan, president of the Cook County Board. Chicago born and educated, his untiring activity on behalf of the Forest Preserves is one of the chief reasons why Chicago has a system of county as well as city parks.*

turesque water tower that marks its union with Michigan Boulevard, its major claim for attention lies, unseen to the eyes of pedestrians, beneath its pavements where flows the Chicago Avenue Water Tunnel, another of Gayton's projects. It is still under construction, but, when completed, it will extend for thirteen miles, and be "the longest water main in the world."

With the dawn of the fabulous '40's and '50's, Chicago's first residents moved from the North Side, establishing a veritable Mayfair west of the river. But the traffic U, formed by Washington, Ashland, and Jackson boulevards where they rode in their shining victorias, is traveled today by trucks and buses, or motorists speeding to their homes in the western suburbs.

Despite the fact that time has stripped the "old" West Side of much of its glamour, the Chicago Stadium, situated in its heart, provided the setting for the recent Democratic and Republican national conventions. This section of the city still may boast of being the world's medical center.

West of Ashland Boulevard is a region more than a half mile square, composed entirely of hospitals, medical schools, clinics, free dispensaries, and laboratories. Its vortex is the Cook County Hospital, one of—if not actually—*the* largest hospitals in the world. Its more than 3,000 beds are free, maintained thus by Cook County whose benevolences also include the Forest Preserves (about which—more later), and a score of charitable institutions.

The affairs of the county are administered by the Board of Cook County Commissioners, a popularly elected body of fifteen men and women, whose able chief is Emmett Whealan. A native Chicagoan, Mr. Whealan succeeded the late Anton J. Cermak who resigned its presidency to become mayor of Chicago. Treasurer of the county is Joseph B. McDonough.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

*A classical monument to transportation is the new and beautiful Union Station, two great buildings that face each other across Canal Street at Jackson Boulevard. Terminus of four great railroads, it is one of the admitted cross-roads of the world.*

*Largest and costliest federal structure ever erected outside of Washington, D. C. is the new post office on Harrison Street. Costing $21,000,000 and covering two city blocks, it is capable of handling 19,000,000 letters a day.*

HEDRICH-BLESSING

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

*Pride of the Chicago of 1867 is the turreted limestone structure that rises out of a shrub-embowered square at Michigan Boulevard and Chicago Avenue—the old water tower. Built as part of the Chicago Avenue pumping station at the close of the Civil War, it is the only building standing today that was in the path of the fire of '71.*

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*A $20,000,000 monument to the futile efforts of Samuel Insull to put grand opera in Chicago on a paying and permanent basis is the towering edifice on West Madison Street at the River, known as the Chicago Opera Building. In addition to the opera auditorium itself, it contains a smaller one known as the Civic Theater.*

*A monument to modern engineering genius is the south branch of the Chicago River, whose zigzag course was straightened in 1930 at a cost of $9,000,000. To produce this phenomenon of science, its old channel was filled in and a new one cut.*

Without returning to the Loop, visitors to the West Side may continue by boulevard to the South Side, the home of the most of Chicago's major industries, including the Stock Yards. While the Stock Yards have permeated large sections south of the Loop with their own not always pleasant aroma, they have played a vital role in Chicago's progress, and are an unfailing magnet for visitors from afar. Not only are 'The Yards' the meat packing center of America but of the world, and it is estimated that it requires the equivalent of a train seven miles long to bring to market each day the 12,000,000 cattle, sheep, and hogs slaughtered annually within its 476 acre enclosure.

The Stock Yards, abetted by the smoking steel mills at the extreme southeastern limits, the tank villages of the great oil refining companies, the vast Pullman and International Harvester works, and several hundred smaller concerns, have secured a throttling clasp upon the extensive South Side. Nevertheless, two important residential sections have survived. One clings picturesquely to the flowering slopes of the Blue Island ridge, southwest, and the other unwinds along the golden shores of Lake Michigan, centering around Jackson Park.

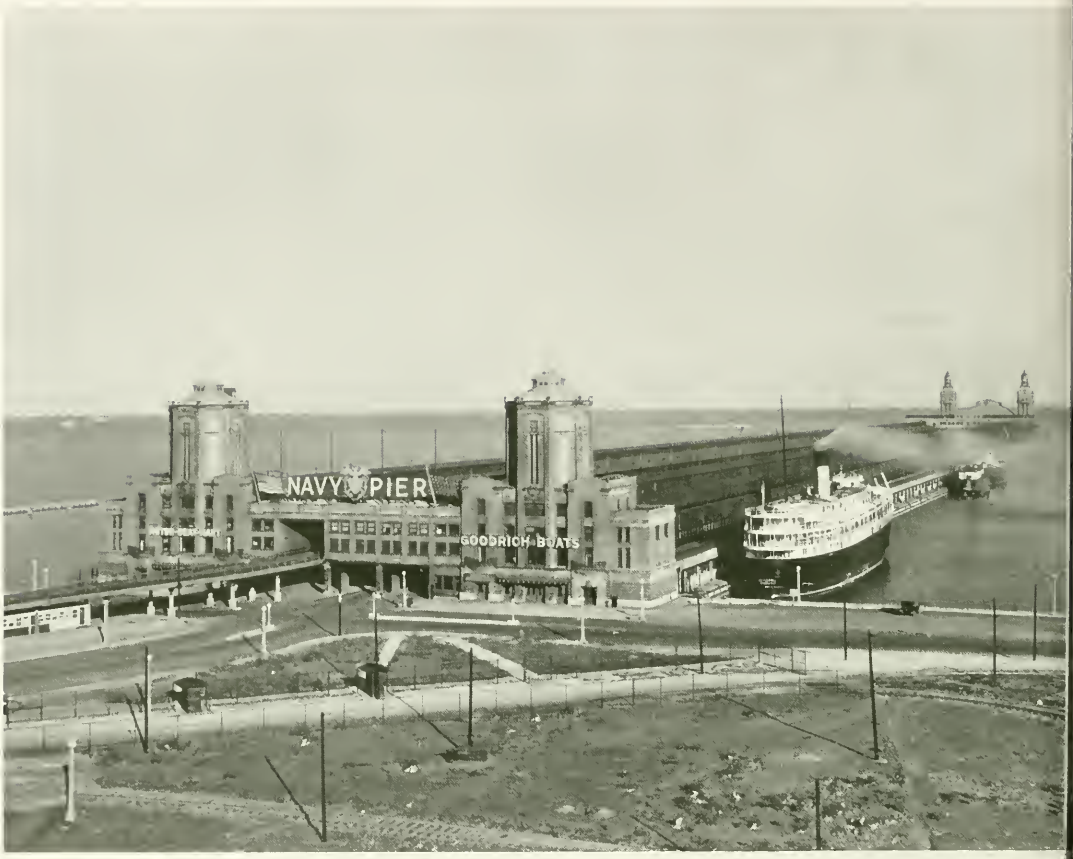
Jackson Park was the site of Chicago's first world's fair. The battered Santa Maria, replica of the caravel in which Columbus crossed the Atlantic and one of the exhibits at that exposition, still rides at anchor in its yacht harbor. And the great graystone structure which delights the spectator's eye at Fifty-Seventh street is the old Palace of Fine Arts—restored. Erected originally as a temporary structure, it was completely rebuilt a few years ago, and is to be the permanent home of the new Museum of Science and Industry. When its exhibits are assembled (and many of those now on view at the Century of Progress are to become part of its permanent display), they with the building, will represent an outlay in excess of thirty million dollars.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTU

*Meeting place for students from far places is the new International House, an impressive Gothic skyscraper, affiliated with the University of Chicago and situated at the eastern end of its Midway front. A gift from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. made it possible. Its purpose is to enable foreign, especially Oriental, students to dwell amidst surroundings of culture, often denied them in the U. S. A.*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

*One of the beauty spots of Chicago is the downtown campus of Evanston's Northwestern University—the McKinlock Campus, just west of Lake Michigan on Chicago Avenue. It is walled with skyscrapers within whose impressive Gothic walls are located its Medical School and clinics, Passavant Hospital, the School of Dentistry and the Law School.*




CHICAGO ARCHITECTUR

*Worthy of Chicago's ambitions to become a great inland port is Navy Pier, an imposing length of wharves and warehouses that stretches far out into the lake at Ohio Street. At the end of the pier is a dance hall and open air restaurant.*

*No ordinary span but one of the world's first bascule bridges is the million dollar Wabash Avenue Bridge, erected in 1931. It is considered one of the most beautiful steel bridges in America.*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*A magic glimpse of the Forest Preserves with the Des Plaines River unwinding through it. When Cook County's ambitious plan to preserve her surviving forest tracts is complete, Chicago will be surrounded by a wall of natural woods, 35,000 acres in extent. On the 33,000 acres already acquired, thousands of people daily gather to play golf or tennis, hike, swim, picnic, or camp.*

The tree-lined plaisance which connects Jackson Park with Washington Park was the naughty Midway of '93. But today it is the University of Chicago's 110-acre campus, studded with some eighty-five graystone buildings. An infant among universities when the World's Columbian Exposition opened, its assets today exceed $108,000,000.

No account of Chicago, however, is complete without reference to the county whose seat of government it is. Though Chicago has gone far to promote the health and well-being of its citizens, its measure of success would be far less but for the supplementary activities of Cook County. And none of these supplementary activities have added more to the pleasure and beauty of life in Chicago than its extensive system of forest preserves.

At present, some 33,000 acres of natural forests, threaded by woodland streams and crossed by old Indian trails, have been set aside for the people of Cook County. But when the County Board's program is completed, the forest preserves will total 35,000 acres and be connected by a continuous highway, itself a wooded boulevard, more than a hundred miles long. Already these county parks contain golf courses and baseball diamonds, tennis courts, football grounds, bridle paths, swimming pools, outdoor playgrounds, and camp-sites for tourists. Eventually they will also include a Zoological Garden and a Botanical Preserve.

No part of Cook County's broad program of public help is being pushed with greater enthusiasm by President Whealan and his fellow board members than that which seeks to preserve as a permanent playground for the people of Chicago the natural forests still in existence at their back door. Symbolic of the happy union existing between county and city is this broad band of green with which one of the greatest counties in the world seeks to surround its seat of government, Chicago . . . . the home of the Century of Progress.

*M. L. Rosinia, whose silver tongue is a lash for public enemies, is Chicago's City Prosecutor.*

*Richard J. Collins, president of Chicago's Civil Service Commission, is a leader in Democratic party circles.*

*Thomas J. Courtney, Cook County's youthful State's Attorney.*

*Edward J. Kaindl is City Collector, whose job it is to collect the enormous tax bill due Chicago annually.*

*Mrs. Elizabeth Conkey, Commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare.*

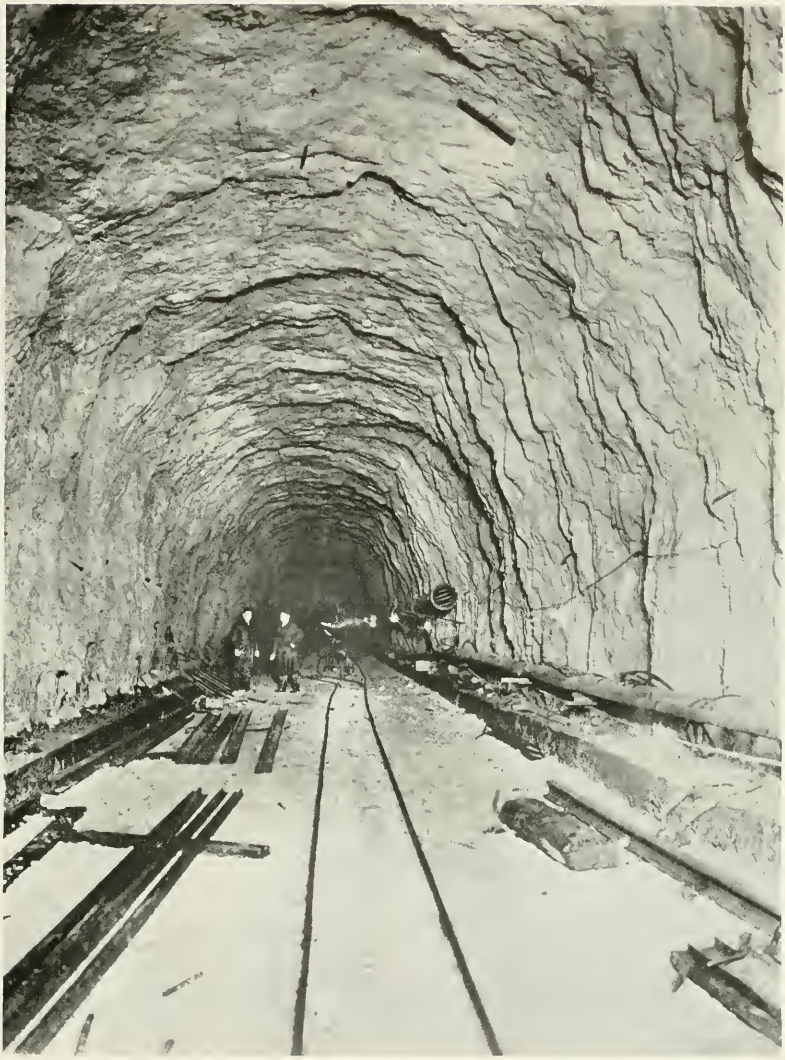
*Daniel J. Carmody, as Acting Fire Commissioner, heads Chicago's army of some 2,571 fire-fighters.*

*W. A. Jackson has won wide admiration as Commissioner of the Department of Gas and Electricity.*

*Holder of one of Chicago's most coveted posts is Peter J. Brady, its popularly-elected City Clerk.*

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*A mecca for old as well as young is the extensive Zoological Garden in Lincoln Park. One of the largest zoos in the world, it spreads out over some fifteen acres and occupies four modern animal houses in addition to numerous outside cages. Three of its most popular guests are these three bears—but they have plenty of rivals.*



*Main artery of Chicago's vast underground water supply system is the Chicago Avenue Water Tunnel, now under construction. When completed, it will extend for approximately 13 miles and cost $13,000,000. It is destined to become the chief link in the city's 65 miles of underground channels through which more than a billion gallons of water are pumped annually from Lake Michigan into Chicago.*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTU

*To that sizeable city of abattoirs, fenced-in enclosures, and vast packing houses known as the Union Stock Yards, Chicago traces much of her progress. The packing center of America, it also supplies the meat platters of the world.*

*One of Lincoln Park's major attractions is its massive conservatory and the brilliant horticultural gardens out of which it rises. Within the great flower house is to be found one of the finest collections of orchids in the world.*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

*Shown here is one of the ten golden playgrounds that stud Chicago's reclaimed lake shore. Paid for out of the city's purse, each one is patrolled by life guards, and many of them, in addition, boast charming pavilions and bath houses.*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTU

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

*London has its Croydon and Paris its Le Bourget, but Chicago has its Municipal Airport, a modern city of hangars and waiting rooms, some twelve miles southwest of the Loop. Here mail, as well as transport planes arrive, and take off.*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

*Notable among Chicago's protestant houses of worship is the fashionable Fourth Presbyterian Church on North Michigan Avenue. It is an impressive Gothic structure, connected by a picturesque cloister with the church house and parsonage adjoining it.*

*Blending the architecture of today with that of old Byzantine is the Temple Sholom, north of Lincoln Park on Sheridan Road. It is said to be one of the finest synagogues, built by a congregation of Reformed Hebrews, in the United States.*

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL

*Within the magnificent confines of the Holy Name Cathedral, the chief Roman Catholic church in the city, His Eminence George Cardinal Mundelein celebrates mass on Easter and Christmas. Of interest to outsiders is its corner-stone, scarred by bullets from the machine gun that gang-murdered "Hymie" Weiss on the cathedral steps.*

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*Southward from Twenty-Second Street on Wentworth Avenue is Chicago's picturesque Chinatown. It centers about the handsome Chinese 'City Hall,' where the On Leong Tong have their headquarters and which houses the only Buddhist altar east of the Pacific Coast.*

*Cross-roads of the steerage trail and melting pot of America is* **Maxwell** *Street the Main Street of Chicago's Ghetto. Located a block and a half south of Roosevelt Road on either side of Halsted Street, it becomes a gala impasse of peddlers' carts on Saturdays. From them one may buy anything from fresh fish to brass antiquities from old Russia.*

HEDRICH-BLESSING

HEDRICH-BLESSING

*Within the Chicago Stadium, whose giant amphitheater (shown here) can seat twenty-five thousand persons, are held many boxing and wrestling matches and indoor hockey and football games. It also was the scene of the great Republican and Democratic Conventions of 1932.*

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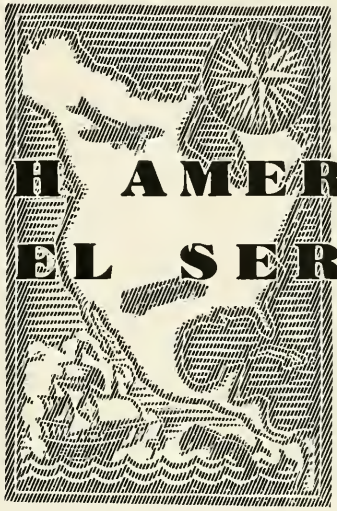

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*Above: Reception Room suite in solid Mahogany upholstered in Leather.*

*Center Inset: Lounge Chair of Suite.*

*At Left: Solid Walnut Suite with Carolean carved Chair — leather upholstery; hair-filled.*

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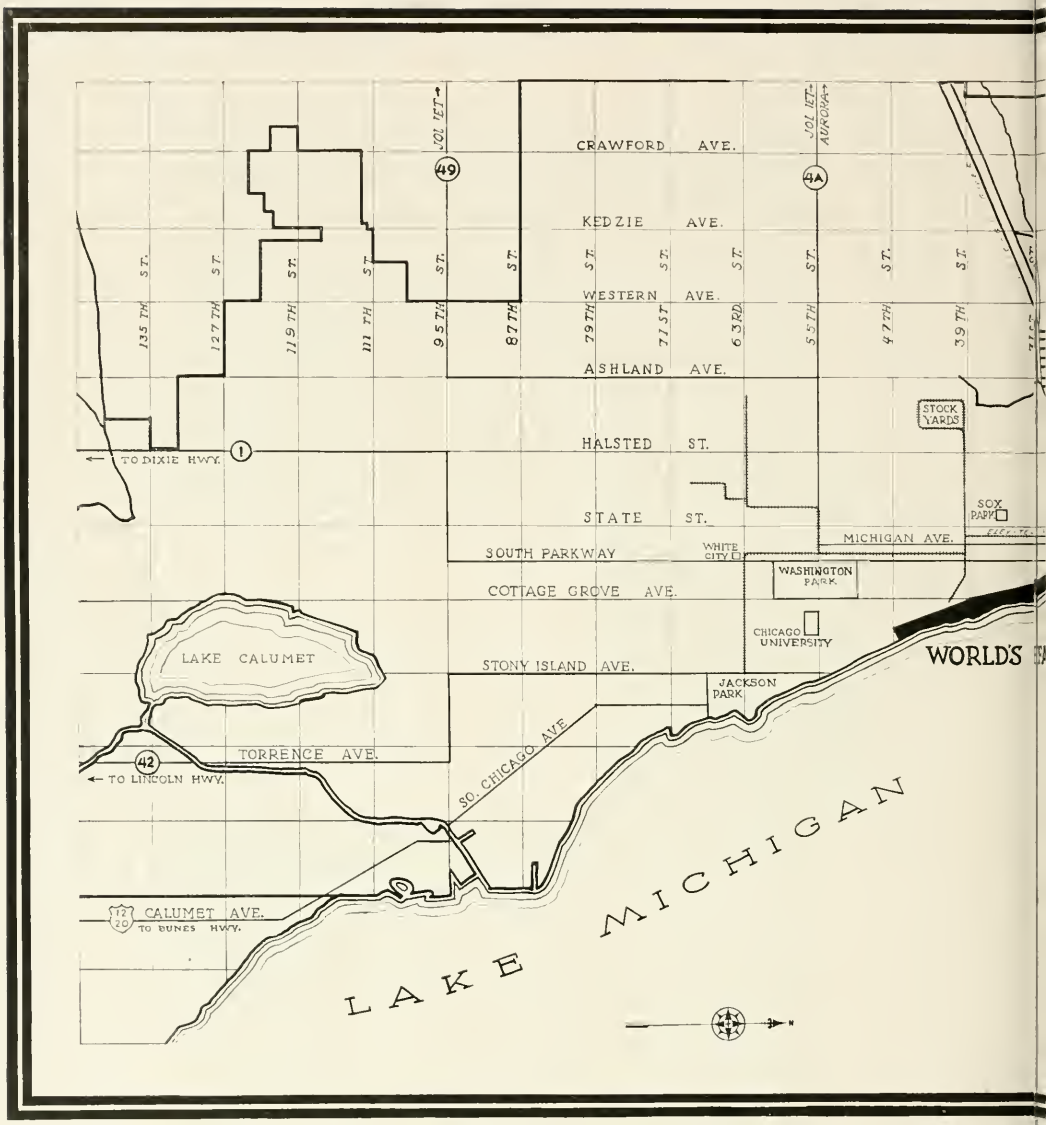
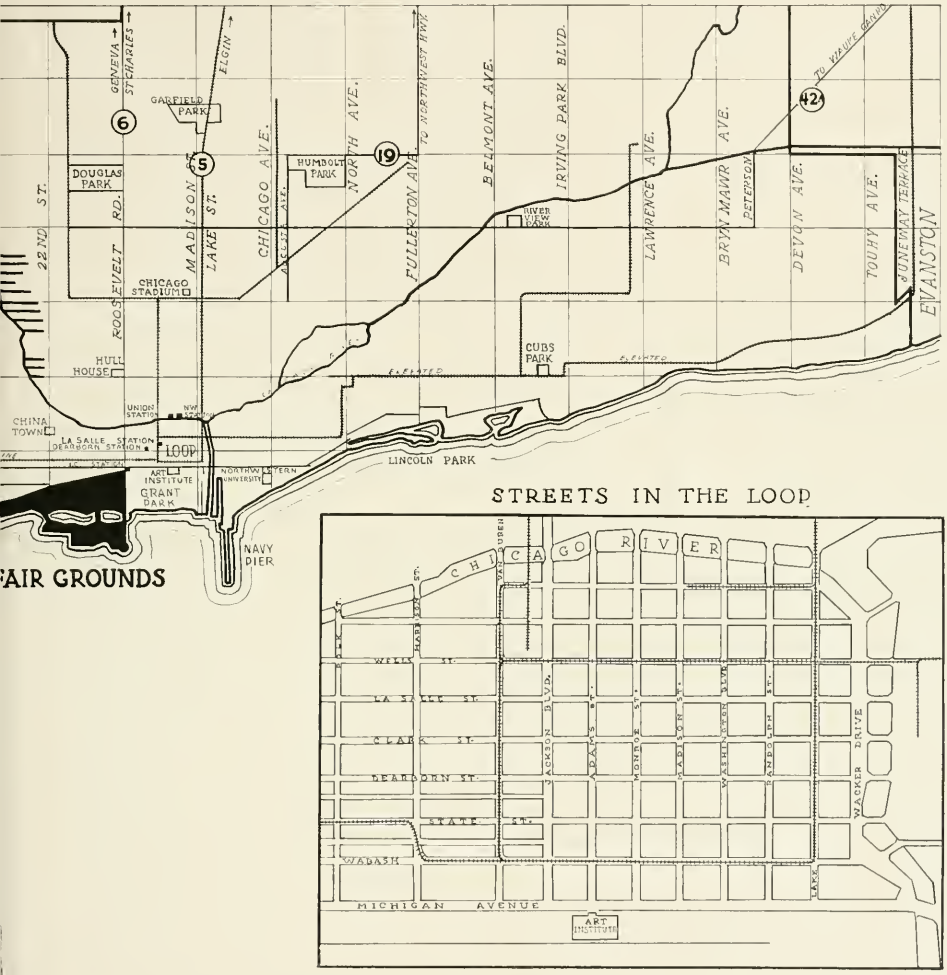
**CHICAGO**




# A MAP OF CHICAGO FOR

*This is a map of the City of Chicago for your use while attending A Century of Progress Exposition. It will be of service to you in locating all points and places of interest mentioned in "1933 CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR". All highways shown have been designated as A Century of Progress routes*




# WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS

*and are identified by official markers. The City of Chicago on this map has been marked in one-mile squares for your convenience. All Rapid Transit (elevated) lines are indicated. Chicago's downtown streets (loop) are named and located on the inset.*

# AUTOGRAPHS

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# SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

## A CENTURY OF PROGRESS INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

### Chicago — June - October — 1933

**Sun. June 4**—Festival Chorus, Choral Directors' Guild, 3:30 P. M.
Golf Driving Contest, Soldier Field, 10:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.
Massed Orchestra Concert
El Reno, Oklahoma High School Band

**Mon. June 5**—Kentucky Day, Court of States
Army Show, evening Soldier Field
El Reno, Oklahoma High School Band

**Tue. June 6**—Valparaiso University Choir, afternoon
Paulist Choir, evening 8:30 to 9:45 P. M. (See also June 24 and July 13)
Lecture Series, National Council of Women
Army Show, evening Soldier Field

**Wed. June 7**—Oregon Day, Court of States
Electric Association Day, Court of the Electrical Group
Y. M. C. A. Hotel Chorus Concert, 8:30 to 9:30 P. M.
East St. Louis High School Choir, evening
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Thu. June 8**—Tennessee Day, Court of States
Tennessee State Teachers College Band, Glee Club, and Ensembles, afternoon and evening
Gary, Indiana Froebel High School Orchestra, afternoon
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Fri. June 9**—Columbian Guard Day
General Society of Colonial Wars Assembly
McPherson, Kansas High School Band
Sports Event, afternoon, Soldier Field
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Sat. June 10**—Gaelic Football, Irish Champions vs. U. S. Team, afternoon, Soldier Field
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field
In and About Chicago Club Concert, evening

**Sun. June 11**—Soccer Football, Canada vs. U. S. Soldier Field, 1:00 to 5:30 P. M.
National Massed Band Concerts, National High School Band Association, Soldier Field, 7:00 P. M.
Cleveland Heights High School Choir, afternoon

**Mon. June 12**—Arizona Day, Court of States
American Institute of Banking
Chicago Elementary School Cantata, afternoon
Chicago Senior High School Orchestra Festival, night

**Tue. June 13**—Chicago Senior High School Orchestra Festival, afternoon
Chicago Senior High School Choral Music Festival, evening
Iowa Farm Bureau Day
Southern Iowa Farm Bureau Band, 800 pieces, evening
Lecture Series, National Council of Women, 11:00 A. M

**Wed. June 14**—Connecticut Day
Daughters of the American Revolution Meeting
Chicago Elementary School Festival, afternoon
Chicago Junior High School Cantata, "Children's Crusade," evening
Southern Iowa Farm Bureau Band, afternoon

**Thu. June 15**—Arkansas Day, Court of States
Evanston Celebration
Chicago Junior High School Bands, afternoon
All Chicago High School Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, Guest Conductor, evening
United Mothers' Chorus, Parent-Teachers Association, 2:30 to 3:30, Court of the Hall of Science, afternoon, (See also July 15 and Sept. 15)

**Fri. June 16**—American Waterworks Association Assembly
Morgan Park Military Academy Assembly, Drill and Band, Court of the Hall of Science, 2:30 to 4:00
Real Estate Board Assembly, "Home Owners"
University of Wisconsin Band Concerts, afternoon and evening
Chicago Junior High School Music Festival, afternoon
Chicago Senior High School Vocal Festival, evening
National Intercollegiate Track and Field Championship, afternoon, Soldier Field
National Interscholastic Track and Field Championship, evening, Soldier Field

**Sat. June 17**—Massachusetts Day, Court of States
Coal Day, National Coal Association
Chicago Senior and Junior High School Band and Festival, afternoon and evening
National Intercollegiate Track and Field, (see 6/16), Soldier Field
National Interscholastic Track and Field, (see 6/16)

**Sun. June 18**—Medical Week, June 18 to 24
Kiwanis International Assembly, Court of the Hall of Science, 2:00 to 3:00 P. M.
University of Cincinnati Glee Club, also June 19
Lutheran Assembly, 2:00 to 5:30 P. M., Soldier Field
Outboard Motorboat Regatta, North Lagoon, 11:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

**Mon. June 19**—Swedish Day, Court of the Hall of States, day and evening, 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
Science Congress, June 19 to 30, June 19, Court of the Hall of Science, Terrace, and Great Hall, 7:00 to 12:00 P. M.
University of Cincinnati Glee Club
Springfield, Ohio High School Band, afternoon and night.
Soldier Field Reserved

**Tue. June 20**—Norwegian Day, Court of the Hall of Science, 12:00 noon to 9:00 P. M.
West Virginia Day, Court of States
Lecture Series, National Council of Women
Soldier Field Reserved

**Wed. June 21**—Danish Day, Court of the Hall of Science, 11:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.
New Hampshire Day, Court of States
Protected Home Circle Association Assembly
La Porte, Indiana High School Choir, afternoon
Soldier Field Reserved

**Thu. June 22**—Joint Scandinavian Day, afternoon, Soldier Field, 1:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
Wisconsin Day, Court of States
Medical Day

**Fri. June 23**—Finnish Day, Court of the Hall of Science
National Fencing Championships, June 23 and 24
National Association of Credit Men, Court of the Hall of Science, morning

**Sat. June 24**—Paulist Choir, 2:45 to 3:30 P. M.
French Canadian Day, Court of the Hall of Science, 6:00 to 10:00 P. M.
American Institute of Interior Decorators Assembly Court of States
Hamilton Club Assembly, Court of the Hall of Science, 2:00 to 3:30, band and glee club
National Sojourners Assembly
National Fencing Championships

**Sun. June 25**—William Randolph Hearst Gold Cup Regatta, North Lagoon, 10:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
Czecho-Slovak Sokol, afternoon, Soldier Field, 12:00 to 6:00 P. M.
Pasadena Junior College Band, "Official Tournament of Roses Band," June 25-July 1
Heroes of 76 Assembly, Fort Dearborn, 11:00 P. M.

**Mon. June 26**—Virginia Day, Court of States
Western Section Championship Finals of the National Marbles Tournament, June 26-29, Soldier Field, 10:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon
American Furniture Mart Assembly
Pasadena Junior College Band
Consolidated Chicago Chorus of Y. M. C. A., 8:00 to 9:30 P. M.

**Tue. June 27**—Delaware Day, Court of States
Parent Teachers Assembly, 2:00 to 4:30 P. M., Court of the Hall of Science
Porcelain Enamel Institute Assembly
Lecture Series, National Council of Women, 11 A. M.
International Commercial Schools Contest (also 28)
Pasadena Junior College Band
Marbles Tournament, Soldier Field, 10:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon

**Wed. June 28**—Engineers Celebration, Soldier Field, north end, 10:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon
Society of American Military Engineers, Assembly
American Electro Platers Association Assembly
Marbles Tournament, Soldier Field, 10:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon, south end
International Commercial Schools Contest (see 27)
Pasadena Junior College Band
National A. A. U. Gymnastic Championships

**Thu. June 29**—Gary Day, Court of the Hall of Science, 3:30 to 6:00 P. M.
1933 Forty-Fourth Annual Grotto Assembly, Court of the Electrical Building
National A. A. U. Track and Field Meet for Men, afternoon, Soldier Field
Marbles Tournament, Soldier Field, 10:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon

# MEMORANDA

**Fri. June 30**—Nebraska Day, Court of States
Advertising Federation Assembly
Loyal Order of Moose Assembly, Court of the Hall of Science, 11:30 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
National A. A. U. Track and Field Meet for Men, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field

**JULY**

**Sat. July 1**—Armenian Day, Court of the Hall of Science, afternoon and evening, 2:30 to 10:00 P. M.
National A. A. U. Track and Field for Women, Soldier Field, 2:30 to 5:00 P. M.

**Sun. July 2**—Jugo-Slavia Day, afternoon, Soldier Field, 12:00 noon to 7:00 P. M.
Outboard Motorboat Regatta, North Lagoon, 12:00 noon to 5:00 P. M.
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field, July 2 to 15 except July 3

**Mon. July 3**—Palestine Day, Jewish Agency for Palestine, Soldier Field, day and evening
Outboard Motorboat Regatta, North Lagoon, 11:00 A.M. to 4:30 P. M.

**Tue. July 4**—National A. A. U. Track and Field Championships for men, Jr. and Sr. Relay and Decathalon, July 4-6, afternoon and night, Soldier Field
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field
Iowa Rural School Chorus of 600
Lecture Series, National Council of Women, 11 A. M.

**Wed. July 5**—Idaho Day, Court of States
National A. A. U. Track and Field, Men, afternoon, Soldier Field
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Thu. July 6**—Nevada Day, Court of States
Rotary Assembly, Court and Terrace of the Hall of Science, afternoon and evening
Erie, Pennsylvania High School Choir, evening
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Fri. July 7**—California Day, Court of States, program 3:00 P. M.
Pacific Coast Band and Orchestra
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Sat. July 8**—Michigan Day, Court of States
International Chess Congress, Tournament, and Pageant, July 8 to 23
Lawson Y. M. C. A. Glee Club Concert, 8:30 P. M.
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Sun. July 9**—Polish Falcons, afternoon, Soldier Field, 9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
Pacific Coast Band and Orchestra, July 9 to 16
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Mon. July 10**—Wyoming Day
Pacific Coast Band and Orchestra
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Tue. July 11**—National Negro Musical Audition, evening, Soldier Field
Pacific Coast Band and Orchestra
Lecture Series, National Council of Women
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Wed. July 12**—Woodmen of the World Assembly, Court of the Hall of Science, 3:00 P. M.
Pacific Coast Band and Orchestra
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Thu. July 13**—Indiana Day, Court of States
Paulist Choir, 8:15 to 9:00 P. M.
Hobart, Indiana High School Band
Army Show, Soldier Field, evening

**Fri. July 14**—French Bastille Day, Court of the Hall of Science, 2:00 to 6:00 P. M.
National A. A. U. Swimming and Diving Championships for men, July 14, 15 and 16, Lagoon
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Sat. July 15**—Ohio Day, Court of States
Lions International Assembly, Court of the Hall of Science, 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.
United Mothers Chorus, Illinois Parent-Teachers Association, Court of the Hall of Science, 8:15 to 9:30. (Also June 15 and September 15)
National A. A. U. Swimming and Diving for Men
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Sun. July 16**—Lithuanian Day, Court of the Hall of Science, afternoon, 2:00 to 9:00 P. M.
Lutheran Century of Progress and International Walther League, afternoon, Soldier Field
National A. A. U. Swimming and Diving for Men

**Mon. July 17**—Walther League Assembly and Concert, Court of the Hall of Science, 8:00 to 9:30 P. M.
Sports Event, Soldier Field, afternoon
Polish Hospitality Week, July 17 to 23
Soldier Field Reserved, 6:00 to 9:00 P. M.

**Tue. July 18**—Kansas Day, Court of States.

**Wed. July 19**—Indiana Kiwanis Clubs' Assembly
Sports Event, Soldier Field, afternoon
Soldier Field Reserved, 6:00 P. M. to 12:00 midnight

**Thu. July 20**—International Congress of Women, day and evening, Soldier Field
Japan vs. U. S. Swimming Meet, July 20, 21 and 22, Lagoon

**Fri. July 21**—Elks Assembly, Court of the Hall of Science
Army Ceremonies, Soldier Field, 2:00 to 4:30 P. M.
Soldier Field Reserved, 6:00 to 12:00 midnight
Japan vs. U. S. Swimming Meet, July 20, 21 and 22, Lagoon

**Sat. July 22**—Polish Day, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field
Milwaukee Day, Court of the Hall of Science
Japan vs. U. S. Swimming Meet, July 20, 21, 22, Lagoon
Horace Mann High School Concert Band, afternoon
Kappa Sigma Fraternity Assembly

**Sun. July 23**—Belgian Day, Court of the Hall of Science
Outboard Motorboat Regatta, 12:00 noon to 5:00 P. M.
Soldier Field Reserved

**Mon. July 24**—"Ice House Quartette," Toledo, Ohio
Utah Day, Court of States
Soldier Field Reserved

**Tue. July 25**—"Ice House Quartette," Toledo, Ohio
Bremen, Indiana Assembly, High School Band, 1-8 P. M.
Lecture Series, National Council of Women, 11 A. M.
Soldier Field Reserved

**Wed. July 26**—New York Day, Court of States

**Thu. July 27**—Louisiana Day, Court of States
Soldier Field Reserved

**Fri. July 28**—National A. A. U. Swimming and Diving Championships for Women, July 29 and 30, Lagoon
Wisconsin All-State High School Band Concerts, also July 29.
Soldier Field Reserved

**Sat. July 29**—Latvian Day, Court of States, 2:00 to 7:00 P. M.
Medinah Temple—Mystic Shrine, Court of the Hall of Science, 3:30 to 4:30 P. M.
Chicago Osteopathic Association, Court of the Hall of Science, 10:30 to 11:30 A. M.
National A. A. U. Swimming and Diving for Women
Wisconsin All-State High School Band Concerts
Soldier Field Reserved

**Sun. July 30**—Bulgarian Day, Court of the Hall of Science, 2:00 to 6:00 P. M.
National A. A. U. Swimming and Diving for Women
Soldier Field Reserved

**Mon. July 31**—New Mexico Day, Court of the States
Soldier Field Reserved

**AUGUST**

**Tue. Aug. 1**—Colorado Day, Court of States
Central States Rowing Regatta, Lagoons, Aug. 1, 2, 3
United Veterans of America
Lecture Series, National Council of Women, 11 A. M.
Soldier Field Reserved

**Wed. Aug. 2**—Oklahoma Day, Court of States
Culver Military Academy Assembly
International Association of Chiefs of Police, Court of the Hall of Science, 2:00 to 4:00 P. M.
Tribune International Golden Gloves Boxing, U. S. vs. Ireland, Soldier Field.
Central States Rowing Regatta, Lagoons
American Protective League Assembly

**Thu. Aug. 3**—Italian Day, afternoon, Court of the Hall of Science
Central States Rowing Regatta, Lagoons
Soldier Field Reserved

**Fri. Aug. 4**—North Carolina Day, Court of States
National Rowing Championships, ¾ mile dash in Lagoon, August 4 and 5
Soldier Field Reserved

**Sat. Aug. 5**—National Rowing Championships
National Canoeing Championships, August 5 and 6
Soldier Field Reserved until midnight

**Sun. Aug. 6**—Swiss Day, Court of the Hall of Science, 1-6 P. M.
National Canoeing Championships, Lagoon
Soldier Field Reserved, evening

**Mon. Aug. 7**—The Essex Scottish Regiment, Windsor, Canada
Bag Pipe Band
Dental Week, August 7 to 12
Soldier Field Reserved, evening

# MEMORANDA

**Tue. Aug. 8**—American Festival of Student Singing, Court of the Hall of Science
The Essex Scottish Regiment and Bag Pipe Band
Lecture Series, National Council of Women, 11 A. M.
Soldier Field Reserved, evening

**Wed. Aug. 9**—American Festival of Student Singing, Court of the Hall of Science
The Essex Scottish Regiment and Bag Pipe Band
Soldier Field Reserved, evening

**Thu. Aug. 10**—Missouri Day, Court of States
Dental Association Assembly Day, Court of the Hall of Science, thirty-minute program
The Essex Scottish Regiment and Bag Pipe Band
Soldier Field Reserved, evening

**Fri. Aug. 11**—93's Association Assembly
International Baby Chick Association Assembly
The Scottish Regiment and Bag Pipe Band
Soldier Field Reserved, evening

**Sat. Aug. 12**—Chicago Day
Outboard Motorboat Regatta, North Lagoon, 12:00 noon to 5:00 P. M.
Soldier Field Reserved, evening

**Sun. Aug. 13**—German Day, Court of the Hall of Science, afternoon
Soldier Field Reserved, evening

**Mon. Aug. 14**—Rhode Island Day, Court of States
National Archery Tournament, afternoon, Soldier Field, August 14, 15 and 16
Soldier Field Reserved, evening

**Tue. Aug. 15**—Fort Dearborn Day, Junior Association of Commerce, Court of the Hall of Science, 10:00 to 12 noon
National Archery Tournament, afternoon, Soldier Field, August 14, 15 and 16
Lecture Series, National Council of Women, 11 A. M.
Soldier Field Reserved, evening

**Wed. Aug. 16**—Vermont Day, Court of States
National Archery Tournament, afternoon, Soldier Field, August 14, 15 and 16
Soldier Field Reserved, evening

**Thu. Aug. 17**—Ukrainian Day, Court of the Hall of Science, 1:00 to 6:00 P. M., Soldier Field, 6:00 to 10:00 P. M.
Knights of Columbus Assembly
National Music Camp Concerts, Aug. 17, 18, 19 and 20
National Fly and Bait Casting Tournament, Aug. 17, 18, 19 and 20
National Archery Tournament, afternoon, Soldier Field
Iowa Day, Court of States

**Fri. Aug. 18**—National Music Camp Concerts
National Fly and Bait
Soldier Field Reserved, evening

**Sat. Aug. 19**—Chicago Tribune Music Festival, day and evening, Soldier Field
National Music Camp Concerts
National Fly and Bait Casting Tournament

**Sun. Aug. 20**—Czecho-Slovak Day, afternoon, Soldier Field 6:00 to 10:00 P. M., Court of the Hall of Science
National Music Camp Concerts
National Fly and Bait Casting Tournament
Outboard Motorboat Regatta, North Lagoon, 11:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.
Soldier Field Reserved, evening

**Mon. Aug. 21**—Montana Day, Court of States
American Legion Junior Baseball, Aug. 21 to 23, afternoon, Soldier Field
Chicago Daughters, Inc. Assembly, Court of the Hall of Science, 2:30 to 4:00 P. M.

**Tue. Aug. 22**—Georgia Day, Court of States
American Legion Junior Baseball, afternoon, Soldier Field
Lecture Series, National Council of Women, 11 A. M.

**Wed. Aug. 23**—New Jersey Day, Court of States
American Legion Junior Baseball, afternoon, Soldier Field

**Thu. Aug. 24**—Illinois Day, Court of States
Boy Scouts Day, afternoon, Soldier Field
East-West Football Game, evening, Soldier Field
(Midwest Collegians vs. Pacific Coast Collegians)

**Fri. Aug. 25**—Texas Day, Court of States
Rodeo, afternoon and evening, August 25 through September 10, Soldier Field

**Sat. Aug. 26**—Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field

**Sun. Aug. 27**—Austrian Day, Court of the Hall of Science
Outboard Motorboat Regatta, 12:00 noon to 5 P. M.
Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field

**Mon. Aug. 28**—South Carolina Day, Court of States
Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field

**Tue. Aug. 29**—Washington State Day, Court of States
Lecture Series, National Council of Women
Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field

**Wed. Aug. 30**—Brick Manufacturers Association Assembly
North Dakota Day, Court of States
Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field

**Thu. Aug. 31**—Netherlands Day, afternoon, Court of the Hall of Science, 2 to 6 P. M.
Society of Automotive Engineers Assembly
Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field

**SEPTEMBER**

**Fri. Sept. 1**—National Fraternal Congress, afternoon and evening, Court of the Hall of Science
The Paper Foundation, Inc. Assembly, "Paper Day"
Illuminating Engineering Society Assembly, Court of the Electrical Building, evening
Meeting of the Art Extension Committee of the University of Illinois, September 1, 2 and 3
Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field
International Air Races and the Gordon Bennett Balloon Race, Curtiss-Reynolds Airport, Sept. 2, 3 and 4, sponsored by the Chicago Daily News
George M. Pullman Day, T. & T. Building

**Sat. Sept. 2**—Welsh Day, International Festival, Court of the Hall of Science, 1:00 to 9:00 P. M.
Veterans of Foreign Wars Assembly, and V. F. W. Military Band of Warren, Ohio, 2:30 to 5:30, Court of States.
Outboard Motorboat Regatta, North Lagoon, 12 to 5
Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field
International Air Races and Gordon Bennett Balloon Race, Curtiss-Reynolds Airport, sponsored by The Chicago Daily News, Sept. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Sun. Sept. 3**—Roumanian Day, Court of the Hall of Science, afternoon
American Bandmasters Association Concert, Court of the Hall of Science, 8:15 to 10:30 P. M.
Tau Delta Phi Fraternity Assembly
Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field
International Air Races, and Gordon Bennett Balloon Race, Curtiss-Reynolds Airport, sponsored by The Chicago Daily News, Sept. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Mon. Sept. 4**—Pennsylvania Day, Court of States
Labor Day Program, Court of the Hall of Science, 1:00 P. M. to 5:00; Soldier Field 9:00 to 12:00 noon
Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field
International Air Races and Gordon Bennett Balloon Race, Curtiss-Reynolds Airport, sponsored by The Chicago Daily News, Sept. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Tue. Sept. 5**—Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field Lecture Series, National Council of Women

**Wed. Sept. 6**—National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Court of the Hall of Science, 12:00 noon to 1:30 P. M.
Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field

**Thu. Sept. 7**—Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field

**Fri. Sept. 8**—Faraday Day, auspices Electro Chemical Society
Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field

**Sat. Sept. 9**—Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field

**Sun. Sept. 10**—Greek Day, Court of the Hall of Science, afternoon 2:00 to 6:00 P. M.
Perry's Victory Memorial Day
Outboard Motorboat Regatta, North Lagoon, 12:00 noon to 5:00 P. M.
Fine Arts Glee Club, evening
Rodeo, afternoon and evening, Soldier Field

**Mon. Sept. 11**—National Amateur Baseball Tournament, September 12, 13 and 14, afternoon, Soldier Field

**Tue. Sept. 12**—Maryland Day, Court of States
National Amateur Baseball Tournament, afternoon, Soldier Field
Lecture Series, National Council of Women, 11 A. M.

**Wed. Sept. 13**—Electrical Inspectors Assembly
National Amateur Baseball, afternoon, Soldier Field

**Thu. Sept. 14**—American Chemical Society Assembly, evening, Court of the Hall of Science
National Amateur Baseball Tournament, afternoon, Soldier Field

**Fri. Sept. 15**—Army Show, evening, September 15 to 21, Soldier Field
United Mothers Chorus, Illinois Parent Teachers Association, Court of the Hall of Science, 8:15 to 9:30 P. M.

**Sat. Sept. 16**—Mississippi Day, Court of States
Mexico Day, Soldier Field, afternoon
Outboard Motorboat Regatta, North Lagoon, 11:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.
General Motors 25th Anniversary Celebration
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Sun. Sept. 17**—Hungarian Day, Court of the Hall of Science, 12:00 noon to 8:00 P. M.
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Mon. Sept. 18**—Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Tue. Sept. 19**—National Association of Retail Druggists Assembly
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field
Lecture Series, National Council of Women, 11 A. M

**Wed. Sept. 20**—Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Thu. Sept. 21**—Minnesota Day, Court of States
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Fri. Sept. 22**—National Restaurant Association Assembly
Army Show, evening Soldier Field

**Sat. Sept. 23**—Scotch Day, Court of the Hall of Science
National Outboard Championship Regatta, Sept. 23 and 24, North Lagoon, 10:00 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Army Show, evening, Soldier Field

**Sun. Sept. 24**—American Indian Day, Court of the Hall of Science, 7:00 to 10:00 P. M.
National Outboard Championship Regatta, North Lagoon, 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
Army Show, Final Night, Soldier Field

**Mon. Sept. 25**—Maine State Day, Court of States
Grand Army of the Republic Assembly Day
Sports Event, afternoon, Soldier Field

**Tue. Sept. 26**—International Gas Industry Assembly Day
Sports Event, afternoon, Soldier Field
Lecture Series, National Council of Women

**Wed. Sept. 27**—Sports Event, afternoon, Soldier Field

**Thu. Sept. 28**—International Acetylene Day

**Fri. Sept. 29**—

**Sat. Sept. 30**—Outboard Motorboat Regatta, North Lagoon, 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
Football Game, Soldier Field

**OCTOBER**

**Sun. Oct. 1**—Outboard Motorboat Regatta, North Lagoon, 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

**Mon. Oct. 2**—South Dakota Day, Court of States
Outboard Motorboat Regatta, North Lagoon, 10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

**Tue. Oct. 3**—American Legion Assembly, Soldier Field, 10:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps
Lecture Series, National Council of Women

**Wed. Oct. 4**—American Legion Assembly, Soldier Field, 10:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.

# MEMORANDA

# WE WANT A SINCERE MAN!

We want a reputable, honest man in each county. This man does not need to have any special experience or more than ordinary ability. He may now be a clerk, a merchant, a salesman, a farmer or an earnest laborer. He must be honest, fair and courteous.

Such a man, we will start in business for himself. You can make far above average profits in the rug and carpet cleaning business—a high-grade business all your own. No shop necessary. The Hamilton Beach Rug and Carpet Washer finishes rugs and carpets like new on the customer's floor.

## $125 A WEEK IN YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Thousands of men now have surprisingly large incomes from only one Hamilton Beach Rug and Carpet Washer. Many are earning from $125 to $200 per week—some considerably more. Others have found so much cleaning that their business now requires several machines. There are hundreds of customers—in your vicinity and nearby towns—residences, hotels, offices, schools, churches, clubs, theatres.

The Hamilton Beach Rug and Carpet Washer is very simple. Anyone can run it. Electricity does the work. Simply clean a few rugs and carpets. These customers tell others and also give you their future work. Soon you will have a prosperous year-around business. *Send coupon for booklet explaining everything.*

## BACKED BY $58,000,000 COMPANY

Every H. B. Rug & Carpet Washer is guaranteed by a 135-year-old $58,000,000 company. You take no risk. This method has been successful over 15 years. The U. S. Govt., Statler and other leading hotels use it.

# CARPET WASHER CO.

309 So. Dearborn Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The complete equipment is inexpensive. From the start, you have your own business—one that is profitable and of which you can be proud.

This is the method selected to do the work at "A Century of Progress" (1933 World's Fair, Chicago). It is the only method that is covered by DAMAGE Insurance.

When visiting "A Century of Progress" see this wonder-washer in action. Main floor of Home Planning Hall.

This is your invitation to join the ranks of successful business men. Let us show you the way to a dignified and highly profitable business of your own. Delay in writing may cost you *your opportunity.*

SEND COUPON NOW!

**Carpet Washer Co.**
309 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Illinois
Dept. C

Gentlemen:

Kindly send me full details about your RUG AND CARPET WASHER and how I can have a big-paying business of my own.

Name .....

Address .....

City and State .....

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